

CLERK	CLERK
Sherriff.....James W. Hartwick	Sherriff.....James W. Hartwick
Register.....John Hanna	Register.....John Hanna
Prosecutor.....G. W. Woodrum	Prosecutor.....G. W. Woodrum
Judge of Probate.....O. Palmer	Judge of Probate.....O. Palmer
C. C. Com. ....Wm. C. Johnson	C. C. Com. ....Wm. C. Johnson
Surveyor.....Wm. Blanshan	Surveyor.....Wm. Blanshan

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

**M. E. CHURCH**—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. and every Saturday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

**DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH**—Rev. A. Hansen, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

**METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH**—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

**ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH**—Father H. Wehler, Pastor. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

**GRAYLING LODGE, No. 88, F. & A. M.** Meets in regular communication at Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. B.** Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. E. CHALKER, Post Com. J. J. COVETRY, Adjutant.

**WOMEN'S BELLEVUE CORPS, No. 182** Meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGLEY, Secy.

**GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 121** Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Secy.

**GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137** Meets every Tuesday evening. J. PATTERSON, N. G.

**M. SIMPSON, Secy.**

**CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102** Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com.

**T. NOLAN, R. E.**

**GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83** Meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. DR. DEE BRADEN, W. M. JOSIE TAYLOR, Secy.

**COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790** Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODBURN, C. R.

**ERN BELT, R. S.**

**GRAYLING HIVE, No. 64, L. O. T. M.** Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com. POLLY GROEVEAU, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.**

**GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.**

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and foreign countries. Collections a specialty.

**STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.**

F. E. WOLFE, M. D.

**PHYSICIAN and SURGEON**

Office hours—2 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.

**Physician and Surgeon,**

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

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Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

**GRAYLING, MICH.**

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER,

**Attorney at Law and Notary.**

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate, and all other business connected with the law, and the office of a Notary Public.

Office on Michigan avenue, opposite the Court House.

**GRAYLING, MICH.**

GRAYLING HOUSE,

**JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.**

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in the latest style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. This sample room for comfort and cleanliness.

**TONY LARSON, Manager.**

H. F. HARRISON,

(Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

**Tonsorial Artist,**

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Station. Prompt attention given all customers.

Oct. 1, '91.

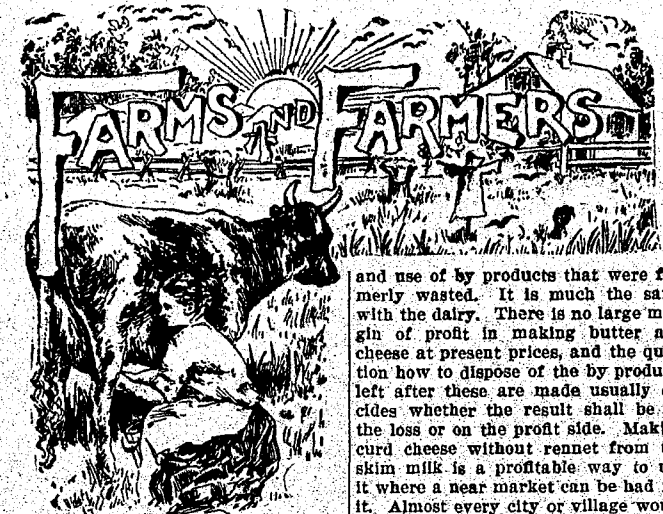
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we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job Printing

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices....

A Trial Order is what



Homemade Potato Sprayer.

The sprayer illustrated herewith is inexpensive and easily made. First, a heavy iron rod about 1 1/2 inches thick and 4 1/2 feet long must be procured for an axle. This may be taken from an old grain drill, or elsewhere, and adapted to the present use. For wheels, take those of the hay-rake, as a high wheel makes the flow stronger. The shafts should be about eight feet long. They are bolted to the axle, five feet apart, and fastened securely, that the rod may not turn. Two pieces of wood, three by three inches and three and one-half feet long, are bolted across the shafts 12 or 15 inches apart, one of them being placed a trifle back in front of it. The singletree is attached to a third crosspiece further forward. Two more pieces, two by six inches and two feet long, are bolted, edge wise across the 3x3-inch pieces, two feet apart. These pieces are hollowed out at the top so that a barrel will rest on them securely. Two stopcocks are inserted into the barrel opposite the bung, and two pieces of hose six feet long, terminating in a fine spray nozzle, attached to them. The bunghole is turned upward and a funnel-shaped pipe is held across the barrel to stop the flow. The pressure of the liquid in the barrel, if well elevated, is sufficient to produce a steady flow, and the jolting of the machine will keep the

Removing Foul Seeds from Grain.

As long as it remains true that as a man sows, so shall he reap, it behooves him to get all foul weed seed out of his seed grain. Some practice "swimming" it out, but the heaviest seeds will not float—only the seed pods of weeds and the lighter stuff. Better sift the weed seed out, and the illustration shows how to do it easily and quickly. Removable wire mesh bottoms may be used and this a choice made in the size of mesh to use with any particular grain or beans, peas, etc. It will pay to use a mesh coarse enough to permit all small and inferior kernels of grain to fall through with the weed seed. Then only the best and most vigorous kernels will be sown. Such selection of the best seed year after year will bring up the quality of the grain wonderfully—farm and home.

Selling Young Pigs.

There is always profit in breeding pigs, providing the breeder is not too greedy, and is willing to sell his stock at reasonable rates. Live and let live should always be the rule. In nothing is this more true than in the breeding and sale of stock. It is very easy to get a surplus of stock greater than can be either kept or fattened with profit. As the pigs grow older it costs more to produce a pound additional growth, and what is worse, this extra weight is not worth so much per pound as is that of the smaller pig. The sow pigs may be worth more as they grow older if set to breeding, but the farmer who breeds pigs largely to sell while young does not wait for the sows to get to breeding age before disposing of them. He leaves some of the profit to the purchaser of his stock, as every stock seller ought to do. If no one did this the race of buyers would quickly run out, and then the grower of young pigs would be worse off than ever.

Select the Best.

Did you ever notice that certain hens in the flock always seemed more alert and active than others? See how perhaps half a dozen out of thirty or forty are always running around, singing, pecking their heads up in a "Don't you see I'm a rustler" kind of way, and doing more work in an hour than the rest of the flock in four. Take care of these. Separate them from the rest of the flock. Look after them with great care, and by breeding them carefully to choice males, you can raise up a strain of fowls that will be phenomenal layers. Now don't sneer at this idea. It is a fact and one that is worthy of your looking into.

Feeding Bran in Summer.

Cows at pasture are greatly helped by feeding a bran mash morning and night when giving milk. Good as grass is it does not furnish the full proportion of nitrogenous and mineral substance that the cow requires to give the largest quantity of milk, and bran is a better food for this than is grain or grain meal. Cows that will not eat corn meal when at pasture will eat and relish a bran mash made with water heated to blood temperature.

Dairy Notes.

The cow should have all the food that she will assimilate.

A cow that is heated and worried will not milk well and her milk will not make good butter.

You cannot feed a scrub calf into a good one, but you can easily stint a well-bred calf into a scrub.

It is no use to say that dairymen do not pay, for it does pay those who know how to conduct the business.

The dairymen should not only breed up his cows, but by proper course of fertilization increase the bearing capacity of the soil.

The latest thing for the deception of the dairy farmer is a bogus cottonseed meal. It has been analyzed and detected by two of the experiment stations.

Cows drink from four to five gallons of water daily on the average. This should be as free from all impurities or surface drainage as the water used in the family.

Not every farmer can feed his cows a wide ration, because it is sometimes too costly to be available; but whatever the feed there should be plenty of it, and it should be accompanied by plenty of water.

Fences Around Gardens.

There should be temporary protection, and that can be easily taken down around the garden. If a permanent fence is built it is always in the way, and becomes a harbor for weeds, which will grow at all the more luxuriantly because the garden is rich. Neither should fruit trees be planted around the garden for like reason. The fruit garden ought to be by itself, and on the farm it is better to grow all the tree fruits in the main orchard, that can then be fenced in and used as a pasture for pigs.

By Products of the Dairy.

Almost all great business enterprises now derive a great part of their profits from the careful saving

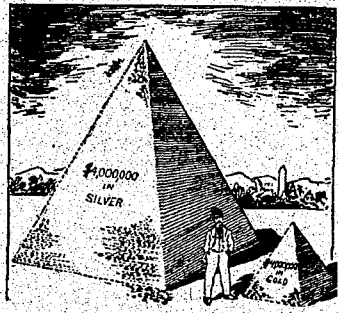
WHAT IT ALL COSTS.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS TAKE A PILE OF MONEY.

Total Expense of the National Convention at St. Louis Probably Between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000—Where the Money Goes.

An Enormous Expense. Few people have any idea of the cost of a great national convention. Time was when \$100,000 would have been thought a pretty high figure. In the old days, when Baltimore was the great national convention city, and half the delegates were represented by proxies from Congressmen and others in Washington, and when the convention met in theaters or halls and the members and visitors lodged in low-rate hotels and boarding houses, no doubt conventions were held at much less cost than even the half of \$100,000. But things are vastly different nowadays. Millions now figure where tens of thousands were once thought big.

Col. H. L. Swards, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national committee, estimates the total cost of the St. Louis convention at over \$3,000,000. First of all should be counted the straight expenses of the convention, borne by the Business Men's League of St. Louis. These expenses amounted to about \$150,000 at Minneapolis in 1892. The cost of the hall alone at St. Louis is not far from \$75,000, including cost of repairs after the tornado. Other bills to be footed by the Business Men's League

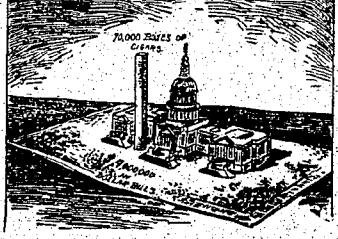


COST IN SILVER AND GOLD.

include the expenses of the sergeant-at-arms of the convention, various printing accounts, the cleaning of the hall, its lighting, fees for police and fire protection, big postage bills, and a thousand other things. The \$3,000,000 men are representing delegates, alternates, and their following, and the assistant sergeants-at-arms, the doorkeepers, and the messengers, in all about a thousand, and the newspaper correspondents and reporters, and the total shows \$4,000. If each one of the 30,000 delegates, in addition to the railroad fares, and this is a very small average—the total reaches \$400,000. Include the expenses borne by the telegraph companies and the big press associations in getting ready to spread the news, the total expenses of the Business Men's League and those directly interested will not be a cent less than a round half million of dollars.

Allowing 100,000 as a fair estimate of the number of strangers thronging to the convention city, and railroad tickets alone for such a crowd mean something like \$750,000, and \$300,000 a day follows for board and lodging. The cost of maintaining headquarters, music, decorations and literature cannot come under \$100,000. This is not all, however, for neither the expense of sending the news from St. Louis to the thousands of daily papers in the various States nor the cost of the thousands of private telegrams—a small but still a considerable sum—has been counted in. It is not easy to estimate either of these sums, but it is not going too far, perhaps, to assume that all the expenditures due to the convention used up almost \$4,000,000.

If the \$4,000,000 were to be paid out in dollar bills, and these bills were to be made into a carpet, it would be 1,000 feet long and 650 feet wide, covering an area of about fifteen acres, and the capital at Washington, if placed in the middle of the carpet, would appear like a toy house set on a big rug. Four million dollars in gold piled in a pyramid four feet each way at



FIFTEEN ACRES IN DOLLAR BILLS.

the base would be five feet high. Four million silver dollars would make a pyramid ten feet square at the base and fifteen feet high. The cigars among the crowds, allowing five cigars a day, which is not too many, for each man would make a pile of 70,000 boxes of cigars, and this pile would be about two and one-half miles high. Arranged in a tier of five boxes, side by side, the pile would be about 262 feet high, or within twenty feet as high as the top of the Liberty statue that stands on the top of the capitol dome. Placed end to end, 3,500,000 cigars would reach 248 miles, or almost as far as from St. Louis to Chicago. At an average of 8-13 cents, three for a quarter, these cigars would cost \$201,500.

A statue to Li Hung Chang was unveiled at the Villa Hugel in Germany belonging to Herr Krupp, who made a speech dwelling upon the cordial relations existing between Germany and China. Li Hung Chang afterwards inspected the great gun factory and other buildings of the famous Eisen works.

Father John J. Glennon has been consecrated coadjutor bishop by Rt. Rev. J. J. Hogan of the Kansas City diocese. The ceremonies attendant upon the consecration took place in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, which was crowded to the doors.

Frank Bish, a police officer, was shot and killed at Colorado Springs, Colo., by one of three burglars whom he discovered trying to enter the rear of the Gazette building. A crowd of citizens gave chase and were close in on one fugitive when he drew his revolver and killed himself.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Notable Gathering of Southern War Veterans at Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., was filled last week with Confederate veterans for their sixth annual reunion Tuesday and Wednesday, and for the corner stone laying of the Jefferson Davis monument Thursday, and probably there were more ex-Confederates there than will ever assemble at the place again. Many looked upon it as the last great rally around the stars and bars. The decorators had been at work a week, and the buildings on the principal streets



RICHMOND WELCOMES EX-CONFEDERATES.

are almost hidden from view behind Confederate and national colors.

When the convention of former Confederates was called to order Tuesday in the great Auditorium building, erected especially for this occasion, Gen. Gordon faced 10,000 persons, mostly grizzled veterans. There went up such a shout as has not been heard since the Southern army was winning battles in the war.

Gov. O'Ferrall delivered an address of welcome, and Mayor Taylor welcomed the visitors to the city. In the evening the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society tendered a reception to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughters at the former White House of the Confederacy, now the Confederate Museum. There were also addresses at the various camps of welcome, and Mayor Taylor welcomed the visitors to the city. In the evening the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society tendered a reception to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughters at the former White House of the Confederacy, now the Confederate Museum. There were also addresses at the various camps of welcome, and Mayor Taylor welcomed the visitors to the city. In the evening the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society tendered a reception to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughters at the former White House of the Confederacy, now the Confederate Museum. 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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

## READY FOR LYNCHING

### CHICAGO CITIZENS ORGANIZE A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

They Have Ropes Ready for "Long" and "Short" Men—Another Star in the Flag—Victims of Powder and Patriotism.

Chicagoans are desperate. In Chicago, ex-County Commissioner T. S. Albright and the West Siders are organizing a White Cap society to protect themselves against the "long" and "short" men and the thugs of the city. Tar, feathers and lynchings will figure in the program and the city is promised a display of the famous reputation committee that made San Francisco respectable by terrorizing the thugs. "The business of Chicago is being ruined by these hold-ups," said Mr. Albright to a reporter. "New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities order their traveling men to go right through the city and not to stop. We are afraid to come here to buy. On the West Side there is an organization of volunteers who will now on patrol the streets every night and when we find men continually looting around we will warn them and if that warning is not obeyed something will happen. It may be only tar and feathers, or it may be that the things will disappear forever from his favorite haunts; our families must be protected; we wish to be law-abiding, but this wholesale robbery must be stopped. Our men will be at the police courts to fight the aldermen who make a business of interfering and standing between the law and the law-breakers of their wards; we will stand before them and they are not to be promoted hold-ups. Every day new men are signing with us and soon every block on the West Side will be patrolled day and night. We have the money to hire men for the day time, and our men are not particular how they handle a man caught trying to rob or hold up. We mean to bring up the horrors of gangster of thieves and drive the men who are known to have had reputations out of town."

### THE FORTY-FIFTH STAR.

"Old Glory," Blue Field Has a New Star Added. Saturday, for the first time, the flag of the United States was floated with forty-five stars on its blue field, indicating the admission of Utah to the sisterhood of States. General orders issued by the War and Navy Departments prepared the way for the change, and for several months past the flagmakers have been busy in placing a new star on the flags in stock. From economical considerations the old army flags will not be retired at once, but will be replaced only as they are worn out in service by the new designs. In the case of the naval flags the change was more easily made, for all of these flags are made at the New York and Navy Island yards, and the new stars on hand on shipyard may be readily altered by the expert sailmakers.

### Chicago's Patriotic Victims.

Summarized police reports in Chicago show the following results of the glorious Fourth:

Injuries classified:	28
Face	1
Hand	1
Fingers torn off	1
Eyes burned	1
Leg	1
Chest	1
Neck	1
Back	1
To the above list might be added the names of several thousand patriotic Americans whose hearts were reported to the police.	

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Cleveland	39 19
Baltimore	40 20
Cincinnati	43 23
Boston	47 24
Chicago	51 25
Pittsburg	53 26

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis	40 18
Detroit	38 20
Kansas City	37 21
St. Paul	36 22

Big Fire at Galveston, Texas. Galveston, Texas, had a \$150,000 fire Thursday afternoon. The Mallory life sheds, situated on the Grand Strand, were burned together with contents. A train of twenty-six empty freight cars on the track were consumed.

Big Convention of Teachers. A thirty-third annual session of the National Educational Association opened in Buffalo on Saturday morning with the first session of the educational committee of the association at the People's Church, Niagara square.

Two Fishermen Rescued. At St. John's, N. F., the schooner "Minnicant" brought two French fishermen who had been adrift in a dory for nine days and were almost dead when rescued.

Wrapped in the Rebel Flag. The funeral of the late Gen. Alex. S. Lawton took place at Savannah, Ga., with full military honors. Fifteen military companies were in line and the ceremonies were of an unusually impressive nature. The coffin was buried with the Confederate flag wrapped about it.

Awful Crime of a Drunken Man. At Winnipeg, Man., William Warren, while intoxicated, cut his wife's throat and gashed her face and head terribly with a razor, and then drew the weapon across his own throat.

Sixty Passengers in Peril. Near Cornwall, Ont., Monday, an east-bound Grand Trunk mail train jumped the track, every car being derailed. There were sixty passengers on board, but none of them, nor any of the train hands, received injuries. They were badly frightened and shaken up.

Wireless Given Twenty Years. William R. Field and William L. Daily, the brothers who, at Cambridge, Mass., pleaded guilty to forty-two indictments of fraudulently using the wireless in which over \$2,000,000 were sent to the Concord reformatory for twenty years each.

## MINE STILL CAVING IN.

It Took a Month to Reach Imprisoned Men at Pittston. The situation at the Pittston, Pa., shaft, has undergone no change. The rescuers continue to work under great difficulties. The squeeze is now general, and at the foot of the shaft the loud rumbling noise of falling rock in distant parts of the mine can be heard. Double timbering is now being resorted to. It is very slow, and the work is not over the most favorable conditions the workers cannot hope to clear a gangway to where the caved men are in less than a month. The cave-in at Jeannette some two years ago offers a precedent for the officials of the Twin shaft. As long as there is a possibility of any of the men being alive, they feel it their duty to continue the work of attempted rescue. In the Jeannette cave six men were imprisoned in a breast of the mine for nineteen days. On the nineteenth day they were reached. Five men were dead and one was alive. The living man was "Big Joe," a Pole. He is now employed as a carpenter at Hamilton. He has been interviewed on the probable fate of the men in the Pittston mine and says if they are alive and the air is pure where they are they will be able to live for ten days at least. It is taken for granted there is water where they are, and all of the men carried a good supply of food, which should be used sparingly during their imprisonment.

### ROB THE ALTON ROAD.

Conductors and Station Agents Get \$15,000 in a Year. Officials of the Chicago and Alton Road have just discovered that a gang of employees, among whom are passenger train conductors and station agents, working with Pullman car porters, have robbed the railway company of \$15,000. The steal was accomplished through co-operation of a station agent with passenger conductors on railroad tickets from Springfield, Ill., to Chicago. On the West Side, as far as can be estimated by Auditor Kelsey's reports, \$40 a day was stolen, and the robbery was in progress fully a year—probably a little longer. In a nutshell the scheme of robbery was for the conductor of the train which leaves Springfield for Chicago at noon to take a Pullman car to Chicago and to the Springfield office of the noon train. The tickets would then be sent back that day to be sold over again.

### MANY FACTORIES SHUT DOWN.

Annual Depression in Manufacturing Circles Has Arrived. The annual depression in manufacturing circles has arrived. At McKeesport, Pa., with the exception of two mills in the butt weld department, the entire plant of the National Tube Works Company, the National Rolling Mills, and the W. D. Wood, Iron and Steel mills are shut down and 42,000 men are temporarily out of employment. The tube works will resume operations next week, but the rolling mills and the wood plants will be closed for six or seven weeks. The Bradwood wire works, the largest of the plants of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, followed the rule of the wire mill trust and shut down. Both of the Bradwood wire mills are now shut down, also the Beaver Falls mill. The suspension at these mills affects 800 men, who will be idle until August.

### BAD SITION FOR TRAMPS.

Hutchinson, Minn., Citizens Tar and Feather Two Hoboes. At Hutchinson, Minn., two tramps were hauled in on an effort to rid themselves of coats of tar and feathers administered by citizens. The tramps had attempted to make a farmer named Austin Cook give them a meal and one, who was drunk, hit Austin and was promptly knocked down. Because of the late hour of Sheriff Rogers by tramps the citizens decided to make an example of these two, one of whom committed no offense at all, and tarred them thoroughly.

### Riotous Strikers Are Clashed.

A pitched battle occurred Tuesday between eighty Cleveland, Ohio, policemen and a large force of strikers from the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company. The trouble started when the non-union employees of the company were dismissed for the day. The 171 non-union employees marched to the street cars within a hollow square of policemen. The strikers persuaded the street car employees not to stop for the new men and a stone was thrown by some one in the crowd of 2,000 strikers, sympathizers and spectators. The police were ordered to charge. They made eight sallies on the crowd. One of the patrolmen named Kadel, was struck on the head with a stone, and so badly disabled that he is now lying at a hospital. When the police saw that one of their number had been injured they started in to kill. As a result four of the strikers are in jail and 100 others are suffering with wounds inflicted by the clubs of the policemen.

### Four Children Killed.

Four boys were drowned and thirteen persons were hurt Monday by the collapse of Sheldon's wharf at Castle Island landing, South Boston. The citizens were celebrating "Farragut day" and a large crowd was on the wharf, attracted by the free passage to the island. The boat Eliza was about to make fast at the wharf when the 100 or more on the small landing surged at the outer side. Immediately that side went down into eight feet of water and completely turned over, throwing seventy-five or eighty persons into the bay. Many of the crowd were women and children.

### Fire Rats Up a Million.

Fire broke out Wednesday morning in George W. Piper's Long Island building wood factory at Ash street and New York street. The fire spread quickly to the extensive lumber yards of E. C. Smith and from there to Ritchie, Brown & McDonald's iron works, Post & McCord's iron works, and Braun & Bainbridge's asphalt works. An estimate of loss has been made ranging from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.

### To Stump for Silver.

Senator Henry M. Teller will go to his mountain home at Central City, Colo., for a week or two to recuperate. During the campaign he will deliver a number of speeches in the interest of the silver ticket in Illinois and Indiana, and probably also in Ohio and several other Western States and in California.

### They Wore the Gray.

Over twenty thousand veterans who followed the fortunes of Lee, Longstreet and Jackson, gathered at Richmond, Va., many of them accompanied by their wives and families, to participate in the thirty-third annual reunion and the exercises attending the laying of the cornerstone for the Jefferson Davis monument.

### Many Miners Stranded.

The schooner Norma, from Kodiak, Alaska, arrived at Fort Townsend, Wash., with thirty-five miners stranded aboard, who pronounced the "Cook's" inlet "miling boom" a fizzle. Over thirty-five hundred miners are stranded at the inlet, unable to obtain employment, and supplies are going rapidly.

### Raines Law Is Working Well.

The actual number of excise permits issued by Deputy Commissioner Hilliard

of New York up to Wednesday is 7,421. About 1,000 drinking places have been wiped out by the Raines law. The larger beer saloons are the heaviest losers by the law, being unable to pay the \$500 tax. Hundreds were shut out, and so were most of the little Italian, French and Hungarian cafes in the quarters where there are colonies of those nationalities. It is said to be only a question of time when they will all close, for their customers will not take their meals where they cannot get wine. In Brooklyn and Coney Island, where the tax is \$300, a very small proportion of liquor dealers have dropped out. A great majority of the liquor dealers have been able to pay the smaller tax. The law and order Society people have been disappointed.

### DEATH OF MRS. STOWE.

Passes Away at Her Home in Hartford, Conn. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the gifted authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other works of world-wide reputation, died at her home in Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, without realizing conscious. She passed peacefully away as though into a deep sleep. By her bedside at the time were her son, Rev. Charles Edward Stowe of Simsbury; her two daughters, Eliza and Harriet; her sister, Isabella Beecher Hooker; her nephew, Dr. Edward S. Hooker; her nephew, who was also her medical attendant, and others. Mrs. Stowe began to fail in 1888. The first alarming symptoms of the breaking up of her faculties, mental and physical, showed itself at Sag Harbor, L. I., in September, 1888. Her intimate friends and family knew where the trouble lay, but Mrs. Stowe's condition was such that it was thought advisable to keep it a secret, and it was not until the following year that the truth was told in the public press, and was then not denied by the family.

### ELECTROCUTION IN OHIO.

New Law Regarding Executions Goes Into Effect. Commencing Wednesday the execution of the death penalty by hanging in Ohio becomes a thing of the past, and the Buckeye State, following the lead of New York, will substitute electrocution, excepting so far as relates to persons under sentence of death by the state. The change has been brought about by a bill introduced in the upper house by Senator Jones and championed in the Assembly by Representative Reed. It provides that all murderers convicted after July 1 and sentenced to the death penalty shall be electrocuted, and inflicts the penalty of death by the electric chair on anyone who commits a crime before sunrise on the day set by the sentence in court. The death chamber must be in the penitentiary. There is no other change in the provisions of the present law relating to death sentences.

### MYSTERIOUS BALLOON.

Aerial Ship, with Passengers, Sweeps Past Over Winnipeg. A mysterious balloon, with occupants, passed over Winnipeg, Man., Wednesday evening. It was at a great height and traveling so fast that it was soon out of sight. A month or so ago the Hudson Bay company was requested by the English Government to notify the chief factors at their various northern posts regarding the north pole balloon expedition of the explorer Andree. This notification, widely published, and the appearance of the mysterious balloon caused people to speculate whether this was Andree's balloon. It was suggested that the ballooners have sent dispatches to all western and northern points and hope to get some information regarding the balloon and its occupants.

### Jenious of the Poodle Dogs.

At Perry, Okla., Dr. David Jacobson, a well-known New York City physician, was divorced from Nora Jacobson on the ground of abandonment. The complainant claimed, among other things, that his wife loved poodle dogs better than she liked him.

### Big Gas Well in Tennessee.

A flow of gas estimated at 1,000,000 cubic feet a day was struck by the Burt Oil Company near Farmington, Tenn., who are sinking for oil in Overton county. Excitement is running high in the oil fields of north and middle Tennessee counties.

### Phoebe Cousins Stranded.

A very earnest effort is being made by the suffrage women of Los Angeles for the relief of Miss Phoebe W. Cousins of St. Louis, who is in the city helpless and penniless.

### Next Meeting in Montreal.

Miss Frances E. Willard states that the World's Woman's Suffrage Convention, of which she is president, will meet in Montreal, Canada, either next spring or next autumn.

### Civil Engineers in Session.

The American Society of Civil Engineers held its twenty-eighth annual session in San Francisco. Delegates were present from nearly every State in the Union.

### Bank Robbers Captured.

John McGinnis and John O'Brien, both men of many aliases, and both notorious bank robbers, were captured in Vancouver and are now in jail.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 54c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c; new potatoes, per bushel, 5c to 10c; broom corn, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 14c to 15c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 54c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 14c to 15c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 14c to 15c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 14c to 15c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 14c to 15c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 14c to 15c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 14c to 15c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 14c to 15c; clover, 10c to 12c.

## COST OF CAMPAIGNS.

### TAKES A "MINT OF MONEY" TO RUN A GREAT PARTY.

Tremendous Work of a National Executive Committee—How It Is Divided Among Minor Committees—New York Usually the Headquarters.

#### How the Work Is Done.

No two presidential campaigns are conducted alike, but all are directed by national executive committees, whose headquarters are always the vortex of political activity during the continuance of the fight. Down to the present both the great parties have always had campaign headquarters in New York, though more than once determined moves have been made to locate them elsewhere. Washington has been the favorite place for a large contingent of the Republican leaders. Those who favor New York urge that it is the center of the densest voting population in the United States; that it affords unequalled facilities for printing the campaign literature; that it is the center of the "document" men, the partisans of Washington represent that they have the Government printing office, from whose presses are turned out the "documents" that have been delivered as speeches in Congress so as to be sent through the mails free.

It has long been an unwritten law with both political parties that their headquarters should be on Fifth avenue in New York city, and the first thing to be done after a private house has been leased for campaign headquarters is to make its interior look as little like a dwelling as possible by putting up wire lath and iron barred doors in every conceivable place. The outside of the building is decorated with flags, and a man is placed in charge, his duties being to act as doorkeeper so as to prevent any one, under any pretext, not personally known to him from visiting the rooms occupied by the committee. None but the truly elect can get by this man, and it is a pathetic thing in campaign times to watch the victims of this story-eyed creature, as they sit and sit the livelong day in the vain hope that by and by they will be admitted to the regions above.

Campaign headquarters are always in charge of an executive committee, the members of which, with the exception of the chairman, are chosen from among themselves by the members of the national committee. The chairman is selected by the presidential candidate himself. Mr. Hanna was a long time in McKinley's eye, just as Hon. Tom Carter was in Harrison's eyes, and Mr. Harrity was in Cleveland's eyes in 1892. The duties of the position are complicated enough to upset the average intelligence. The chairman practically bears the weight of the burden on his shoulders. He is in a constant state of terror lest some act have been committed either by himself or some of his subordinates that will "burdenize" the campaign. The number of letters he is obliged to answer daily is enormous. His callers are numerous. One man who was so employed by an executive committee a few campaigns back had to audit the printers

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#### CHAIRMAN OF PRINTING COMMITTEE.

months, in which to do his work, for its plans need constant revision, and its operations must be continuous to be effective. The nearest approach to a perfect organization in this respect is the American Protective Tariff League of New York. It is wonderfully engaged in revising poll lists and forever printing and distributing documents. It employs a large number of people, and has agents in every section of the country. The Democratic Reform Club also began this class of systematic work in 1892. The work of these organizations, while independent of the regular campaign committees, is particularly valuable in having within its scope the address and affiliations of nearly every voter in the United States.

#### THE ONLY WOMAN MASON.

She "Peeked," and Being Caught Was "Initiated." There has been just one woman Mason. She "peeked," was caught in the act and forthwith initiated as the one means by which to keep her silent. She was Lady Aldsworth.

An authentic portrait of her Ladyship hangs in the Masonic Temple in New York among the rows of bearded men who have won Masonic distinction. She was painted in the very act of laying her hand upon the "book" and swearing eternal loyalty to the Masonic vows. Lady Aldsworth's brother, who was the son of an Irish nobleman, entertained his lodge on an evening that is vaguely located in the last century at his home, Donmarie Castle.

#### FOREVER DISTRIBUTING DOCUMENTS.

His sister, who was not free from the vice of her sex, crept to the corridor outside the room where the meeting was being held and watched the ceremonies until she became so overcome by the sense of her transgression that, woman-like, she shrieked and fainted. This aroused the sentinel, who, in turn, summoned his brother Masons. They deliberated until 3 o'clock in the morning, hesitating how best to protect themselves. Then it was decided to have gentle Lady Aldsworth register the Masonic vows. She did so, and became the only woman Mason who ever lived.

#### LADY ALDSWORTH.

came the only woman Mason who ever lived. Whether she proved an efficient member has never been recorded, but it is to be hoped that the gallant Masons who initiated her never had reason to regret their step.

#### THE SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

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## MRS. CLEVELAND, FROM A LATE PHOTOGRAPH.



Mrs. Cleveland has been putting on flesh rapidly in the past few years, and is now said to weigh nearly 180 pounds. As she neither plays golf nor tennis, and

more or less than manual drill, while others seemed to regard it as infallible.

One committee tried to put out 100,000 documents, or one and a third to every person in the country. This was at the rate of 10,000,000 documents a week. The printer farmed out most of the work to jobbers, but could not get it fast enough. He was obliged to put in a great number of presses himself at ruinous expense. His bills came dangerously near to \$200,000. The printing department, together with the binding department, occupied two or three floors of a huge building, a whole block long, and several hundred men, women, boys and girls, were kept busy every week day and Sunday, and many nights, during the campaign, in getting the matter off. The expenses constituted one of the greatest eye-ores of the whole campaign with the methodical treasurer of the executive committee.

Some executive committees run very heavy to oratory, and such committees send out hundreds of speakers. There are always a number of men who are really excellent talkers that desire to go on the stump, and do not wish to be paid anything beyond their actual expenses. But it may be said without showing disrespect to these men, that the majority of those who apply to executive committees for stump work might well be described as old-fashioned sailing ships are spoken of by steamship men, as mere "wind jammers," and the rooms of a speakers' bureau sometimes contain a most remarkable assortment of vociferous frocks. This is equally true of the executive committees of both parties.

Occasionally an executive committee employs a man to look after a lot of details too fatiguing or trivial for members of the committee themselves, who, although he may nominally be connected with one special department, has to do with the details of nearly every department. One man who was so employed by an executive committee a few campaigns back had to audit the printers

bills, to wrestle with the artists who drew cartoons for the committee, to draw up the contracts with those who desired to furnish services of one kind and another, all. There is always a treasurer and a secretary, and a chairman, and a finance committee, a printing committee, and a committee on election methods. Naturally, the treasurer is at the head of the finance committee, and he not only has to strain every faculty to secure sufficient contributions to meet the enormous expenses of the campaign, but also to manage the funds so as to prevent a default at the end.

The printing committee generally has charge of the editorial work as well as the printing. The most important piece of work of the committee is the production of the text book. In the eyes of the committee this volume is always the greatest piece of literature of the current year. Sometimes it is the work of a large number of party wise men; sometimes only a few. The book issued by one of the parties in 1892 was produced by a young attaché of the headquarters, who put it to press without so much as even showing the larger part of it to all the members of the committee. Of course there was a row over that book. There were some who declared it to be nothing

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always happens that a few get their names on the pay-roll whose sole qualification is a political pull.

The securing of a complete list of the voters in each State is a matter attended with great care and expense. It has to be accomplished in a few weeks' time, and a well-paid executive head and numerous subordinates are employed. Such an institution should have years, instead of months, in which to do its work, for its plans need constant revision, and its operations must be continuous to be effective. The nearest approach to a perfect organization in this respect is the American Protective Tariff League of New York. It is wonderfully engaged in revising poll lists and forever printing and distributing documents. It employs a large number of people, and has agents in every section of the country. The Democratic Reform Club also began this class of systematic work in 1892. The work of these organizations, while independent of the regular campaign committees, is particularly valuable in having within its scope the address and affiliations of nearly every voter in the United States.

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#### THE ONLY WOMAN MASON.

She "Peeked," and Being Caught Was "Initiated." There has been just one woman Mason. She "peeked," was caught in the act and forthwith initiated as the one means by which to keep her silent. She was Lady Aldsworth.

An authentic portrait of her Ladyship hangs in the Masonic Temple in New York among the rows of bearded men who have won Masonic distinction. She was painted in the very act of laying her hand upon the "book" and swearing eternal loyalty to the Masonic vows. Lady Aldsworth's brother, who was the son of an Irish nobleman, entertained his lodge on an evening that is vaguely located in the last century at his home, Donmarie Castle.

#### FOREVER DISTRIBUTING DOCUMENTS.

His sister, who was not free from the vice of her sex, crept to the corridor outside the room where the meeting was being held and watched the ceremonies until she became so overcome by the sense of her transgression that, woman-like, she shrieked and fainted. This aroused the sentinel, who, in turn, summoned his brother Masons. They deliberated until 3 o'clock in the morning, hesitating how best to protect themselves. Then it was decided to have gentle Lady Aldsworth register the Masonic vows. She did so, and became the only woman Mason who ever lived.

#### LADY ALDSWORTH.

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## THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

### JESTS AND YARNS OF THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Cause for Rage—Keeping Up With the Profession—That Settled It—Knew How to Keep a Hotel.



## THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for July 12.  
Golden Text: "David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of hosts was with him."—2 Sam. 8: 10.

David, King Over All Israel, is the subject of this lesson—2 Sam. 8: 1-12. Shortly after the anointing of David by the men of Judah at Hebron, the armies of Abner and David met in battle at Gibeon (2: 15-17). In his flight, Abner in self-defense, killed Asahel, David's nephew, who persisted in pursuing him. The two brothers of the slain man, Joab, David's chief general, and Abishai, vowed vengeance on Abner. They postponed their revenge, however, and returned to Hebron (2: 18-32). A long warfare followed, in which David steadily gained. Abner, foreseeing defeat of his plans to make Ish-bosheth the actual ruler of the land, made a quarrel about a woman the occasion of breaking off his relation with Ish-bosheth and immediately made overtures to David for a transfer of his forces (3: 1-10). David accepted the proposition after having demanded and secured the return of Michal, Saul's daughter, who had been his wife, but was now married to another (3: 13-16; see 1 Sam. 25: 44). Abner came to Hebron, was courteously received, and promised to bring the armies of Israel to David's standard, but on his way back to the north, he was recalled to a false message from the deceitful Joab, and treacherously murdered at Hebron. David disclaimed all complicity in this foul deed (3: 20-39). The final act in the tragedy was the murder of Ish-bosheth by two of his own chieftains. They paid for the crime with their lives (4: 1-12).

## Suggestions for Study.

1. Review chapters 2-4, and read the lesson carefully.

2. Read the parallel account in 1 Chron. 11: 1-4. 14: 1-1. Note differences. Also read the catalogue of the warriors of Israel who came to Hebron in 1 Chron. 12: 23-40.

3. A study of the topography of Jerusalem and its environs will aid in the understanding of this lesson. Read the article in Smith's Bible Dictionary, the Encyclopedia Britannica, or other work of reference. Study also the history of Jerusalem as indicated in Josh. 18: 28. Jud. 1: 8; 1: 21; Josh. 18: 63.

## Explanatory.

"Then." Very shortly after the death of Ish-bosheth. His murder left Israel without even a nominal ruler. Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, being but a boy. Abner's death had left the nation without a defender against the Philistines. Hence there had two urgent reasons for seeking the protection of David. "All the tribes of Israel." According to the catalogue given in 1 Chron. 12: 23-37, there were upwards of 350,000 warriors who came from the twelve tribes. The large round numbers there given are doubtless intended to indicate that it was a great popular movement. "They bore him and his flesh." See Gen. 29: 15; Jud. 9: 2.

Note the three reasons assigned for the election of David. "The Lord said to thee." By his servant Samuel. Since David had been king over Judah, knowledge of the early anointing at the hands of Samuel had probably become more widespread. "That shall feed my people." The figure of a shepherd as applied to a ruler is very ancient; it is found in the old Babylonian inscriptions, and is common also in Homer.

"A league." A charter defining the rights of king and people; see 1 Sam. 10: 25.

According to the statement here, the removal to Jerusalem followed immediately after the anointing.

Compare verses 6-10 with 1 Chr. 11: 4-9. "Jerusalem." The city itself lay in the tribe of Benjamin, just over the northern border of Judah. It had never been fully reconquered by the children of Israel during the three centuries since their entrance into Canaan. The Jebusites still held the citadel, on the eastern hill where the temple was afterward built, which is probably what is meant by the "stronghold of Zion." Men of Judah and Benjamin lived on the lower ground to the north. Jerusalem was an important city, though it did not come into the history of Israel until comparatively late. As Hebron was well fitted for the capital of Judah, so Jerusalem was admirably suited to be the capital of the whole nation. It was practically the center of the land, situated on the ridge of high ground that runs from north to south. As a fortress it was well equipped. Deep ravines surrounded it on the west, south and east, only the north being open to attack except at immense risk to the hostile army. On that side it was defended by the Millo, a strong fort already in existence. It will be remembered how long the inhabitants of Jerusalem held the temple mount against the Roman army under Titus, in the first century of our era, and how it was finally taken by strategy. The topography of Jerusalem is still in some confusion, some holding that "the city of David" was on the western hill, others that it was on the southern part of the eastern, namely, the temple mount.

## Teaching Hints.

1. How David reached the throne. It cost the lives of a great general and a king's son. David had no hand in their cruel murder. Wicked men wrought violent deeds and the Lord overruled their crimes and led his servant safely.

2. "The Lord said unto thee." All honest men respect a man divinely called. This life proves the genuineness of the call; such men are in demand everywhere as leaders, in the church and out of it.

3. All barriers fall before the Lord's anointed.

4. Nothing so foolish as foolish boasting.

5. The Holy City was a transformed heathen fortress. So the Christian should be the heights of evil, casts out "the blind and the lame," and plants a palace there for the King.

6. Verse 12: Enlightened humility the safeguard of a great man. David perceived that the Lord, not the army, had made him king; and that he had done this for the people's sake—not for David's sake. Noblesse oblige.

The kindly deeds of this life, of every life which is trodden in the warm footsteps of our Savior through this world's dimmed snow, have had their ungrudging in that sympathy which was expressed by the high of Jesus. We cannot all do as he did, but we can live as he lived for his first thirty years of quiet, holy, strenuous duty, deliberately striving each day to be good; deliberately striving each day to abstain from evil, in order, so far as in us lies, in his name, and for his sake, to assuage the sorrows of the world.—Canon Farrar.

## EMILE ZOLA.

Emile Zola, the literary magnum opus charged with plagiarism, is said, by those who have read him, to be a realist of the realists. A Parisian born, he has spent most of the fifty-six years of his



M. EMILE ZOLA.

life in his own city, and made a great reputation in France by publishing books the sale of which was punished as a crime in other countries. He was educated at St. Louis College in Paris, and at 25 began to devote himself wholly to writing. His books number over a score. They cover many subjects, and their noted author has been able to be vile in all but one or two. M. Zola delights in odd situations. For instance, two years ago, he wrote a book, in which the devotions of pious persons at Lourdes were treated in his usual style. Then he promptly went to Rome and presented himself for an interview with Pope Leo. It might have been because of the book "Lourdes," or it might have been because of others; but Leo refused to see him. For many years the author of "Claude" and "Nana" and "La Terre" has been eager to become one of the immortals because he knew he could not. The academicians could not get the smell of M. Zola's famous books out of their nostrils, and consistently closed their door to him. "Le Reve," his only pure work, eminently un-Zolaesque, was written to placate the academy, but Louis Maria Julien "Vind" was elected in 1891 and Zola is still a mortal. If not a member of the Academy, the great realist is at least a Knight of the Legion of Honor and has been president of the French Society of Men of Letters. His book "Rome," written with the hope that it would pass him into the Academy, is the one concerning which the charge of literary theft is made and which is creating so much talk.

## HANDLES BILLIONS.

This Young New Yorker Has Handled Over \$25,000,000,000 in Cash.

William J. Gilpin, assistant manager of the New York Clearing House, handles more money in actual cash than any other person in the country and probably in the world. It does not pass through his hands in the form of checks, bonds or stock certificates, but in legal tenders and treasury notes—that is to say, in so many actual dollars.

Every business day of the year he handles over \$5,000,000. He has counted as much as \$15,000,000 in a single day. Altogether he has had to do with the handling of over \$25,000,000,000 in cash. This stupendous sum represents far more than the sum total of the fortunes of all the millionaires in America and Europe combined.

Mr. Gilpin is a young man and is content with the modest salary of \$5,000. He has been in the clearing house since 1878.

Lifted a 750-Pound Hammer. All over Southern New Jersey William Stiles was known as the "Jersey Samson." At the time of his death at Cape May a few days ago he was 79 years old, yet even at that age he could lift things that a much younger man could only budge. Stiles was one of the expert boatmen of the Cape Coast. In times of peril and heavy seas he was always placed in command of the lifeboat.

As an instance of Stiles' strength it is told of him that a few years before the outbreak of the rebellion, when leading Southerners frequented the hotels of that resort, athletic sports were often held for the amusement of the visitors. One young Southerner, who towered 6 feet 4 in his stockings, had entered a "strong man's" competition. He walked easily with objects weighing 300 pounds, then he did better by picking up a 550-pound weight and carrying it 100 feet.

Stiles watched these performances without saying a word. Then the Southerner, to "cap the climax," grasped a full 600-pound weight and carried it thirty yards. Flattered by cheers from the girls, he raised his voice and dared any one present to equal his feat. Stiles walked from his obscure position past the heaviest object that had yet been lifted, and on to the bench beyond, where there was an anchor weighing 750 pounds, took off his coat, stooped down, grasped the anchor, hoisted it to his shoulder and carried it 100 yards along the beach. Cheers rose that drowned the breakers' roar. The Southerner walked up to Stiles, stretched out his hand and acknowledged that this was superior muscle.

Take good care of your health, if you want to know what is going to happen next.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Ignia Convents Wind with Joy Over the Music of a Brass Band—Grand Rapids Can't Sell Her Bonds—Farmers Fight Muskegon's Fair.

Muskegon in Prison. The town of Muskegon, Michigan, was the scene of a riot on the other night. A full brass band, by permission of Warden Fuller, came to disperse a crowd of prisoners who were gathered in the prison yard. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The prisoners, who were gathered in the prison yard, were dispersed by the band. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The prisoners, who were gathered in the prison yard, were dispersed by the band.

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Susannah Pfund fell from a haystack near West Bay City and broke her back. The \$30,000 worth of bonds recently issued by Muskegon have been sold to H. H. Gay & Co. of Chicago, at a premium of \$33.50. The bonds are short term 5 per cents.

Although the village of Unionville, Tuscarora county, was visited by electric lights and other improvements, there was not been an assessment in the village for three years.

The Iowa prison authorities refused to accept a man whom Judge Lane, of Adrian, had sentenced for less than six months. Six different judges have made this mistake within a year.

Instead of attending a cyclone relief meeting many Allegheny men attended a meeting for the relief of a medicine hatter, who believed that the cyclone was coming from \$1 to \$5. The fair skipped town with his pockets full of gold, while the cyclone sufferers have yet to hear from Allegheny.

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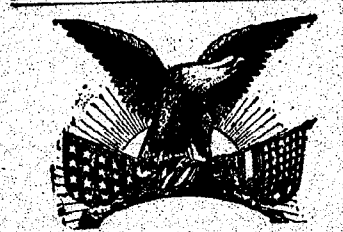
# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

**WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,**

—OF OHIO—

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**GARRETT A. HOBART,**

—NEW JERSEY.

Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at Look berry Hall, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the resolutions of 1896, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each five hundred of the total vote cast for Governor at the last election, November 1894, and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to three hundred, and each organized county will be entitled to at least two delegates.

Detroit, Mich., July 1st, 1896.

DENVER M. FERRY,

CHAIRMAN.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in Convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Tuesday, July 28th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Grand Rapids, August 5th, and to the Congressional and District Conventions, if they shall be called, and to attend to such other business as may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest,	3 Grayling,	17
Frederic,	3 Ball,	3
Grove,	2 South Branch,	2
Blaine,	2 Center Plains,	2
Beaver Creek,	2	2

R. D. CONNINE,

JOHN STALEY, CHAIRMAN,

Secretary.

The London papers say England can not trust McKinley. That is where England and the United States radically differ. We can.

Possibly the Hillman Republican may be issued again now, as the Auditor General has awarded it the job of printing the tax list.—Lewiston Journal.

It is an unfair question just at this time to ask a Democrat how he stands. He can't tell until next week whether he is on his head or on his heels.

We congratulate that incidental journal, Harper's Weekly, on its resolution to put aside its false gods and return to the advocacy of sound republican principles.—Bay City Tribune.

The Detroit TRIBUNE has gone off on another tangent. The flag-law of Michigan and other states is derided, although the Tribune was one of its rankst supporters, and made considerable money in furnishing flags to the different school districts.

The Michigan City News says: "A man in Chicago purchased a \$1,000 draft in that city for \$552, the draft being payable in Mexican money. Mexico is a free silver country, and yet there are those who want to make the United States a free silver country."

It is a significant fact that, with the exception of Boies, not one of the candidates for the Chicago nomination has ever received votes for President in a Democratic national convention. The lightning can find nothing but underbrush to strike this year.—Globe-Democrat.

The editor of the Detroit TRIBUNE does not take any stock in the Declaration of Independence, nor in the originality of its authors. It is hardly necessary for the Tribune to keep the nationality of its proprietor to the fore, as it has been doing, as every one of its readers understands that he is a lover of the English grid-iron instead of "old glory."

The Davenport Republican says an even 100,000 republican majority would not be too large a figure to express Iowa's position.

The Howard City Record says: "Week by week the developments in political matters indicate more clearly that Col. Bliss leads in the gubernatorial race. In nearly all of the conventions held, the delegates are favorable to him. Col. Bliss will be the next nominee, and will make one of the best governors Michigan has ever had."

One of the orators says "the banks refuse to pay out gold." Suppose they do; it hurts no one. The paper and silver dollars for all practical purposes are better. The gold dollar will not buy one penny's worth more than will the silver or paper dollar. Keep the money that way, and let the banks keep their gold until their scare has ended.—Inter Ocean.

In a pamphlet published by the Hon. James E. Scripps of Detroit, recently, we find the following: "The free coinage of silver, then, is not to be thought of. It could only result in monetary confusion and the demoralization of the business of the country." Just now Mr. Scripps is wearing out stub pens by the gross in the construction of editorial advice which, if accepted by the people, would bring about "monetary confusion and the demoralization of business."

"I think that Colonel Bliss' chances are excellent," said Henry J. Smith. "I have traveled through the state considerably lately, and I was surprised to find a strong Bliss sentiment in nearly every section. Western Michigan will be almost a unit for Col. Bliss. Kent county is solid for him. So is Muskegon. The northern will have more votes on the first ballot than any of the other candidates. He is gaining friends right along, and making no enemies. Col. Bliss is a safe candidate, and that is what the people want this year."—Bay City Tribune.

The "Tenth District Man" who turned his X-rays on the congressional situation in this district, and informed the Detroit Tribune that L. G. Dufoe was going to have 32 votes in the coming congressional convention, a majority, simply took the vote as cast for Hon. Geo. F. Frost at the delegate convention, and added Alcona's two votes, which county was not represented. We think it is a little early to make figures, and we do not believe any person or paper is helping their favorite by doing so. The West Branch Herald-Times questions the authority of the "Tenth District Man" giving Ogemaw county to Dufoe, and Congressman Crump says that some counties are claimed for Dufoe that are already pledged to him. In view of the fact that only two or three counties in the district have yet elected congressional delegates it would seem the "Tenth District Man" is a little premature with his claims.—Cheb. Tribune.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

Who Not to Elect.

In casting about for nominees for state offices it is as much to the point to consider those whom not to elect, as it is to consider those who wish to be elected. There is danger that the wrong man may be elected; there is a possibility of electing the right man. The first step towards election is in the nominating convention, and here the closest scrutiny should be kept upon all candidates who seek for official position. Their past history should be like an open book, and their integrity, honor, uprightness, and fitness for the position should be above criticism. One of the most important department offices in the capital at Lansing is the Auditor General's office.

The reputation of this office for years has been anything but to its credit. It has been a discredit to the State.

It has been made so by the peculiar methods of those having it in charge. For the safety, welfare and honor of Michigan, there should be a change in its officials root, stem and branch. Not a scion of the old stock should be left to sprout after the next election. The auditor's office has been the Augean stables at Lansing nearly as long as King Augeas kept his 3000 oxen in the stables of Elis, and it is time for a Hercules to turn the rivers of Alpheus and Peneus through them, and cleanse once more into purity.

This can easily be done by not considering the claims of anyone who has been attached to the office for official position.

Being attached to the office in any capacity is sufficient reason to disqualify any one to become its chief. If this is not done the same regime will continue that has continued these many years to the disgrace of the State, which the office ought to honor.—Coldwater Courier.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1896.

EDITOR AVANCE:

Not a single republican in Washington was at all surprised when it was announced that Speaker Reed had without solicitation volunteered to take the stump for McKinley and Hobart. And I will venture the assertion that Gov. McKinley was not surprised, either. He and everybody else who knows big-brained Tom Reed knows that his devotion to the Republican party and its principles far exceeds his personal ambition, and that he has never learned the art of being dissatisfied. Many weeks before the St. Louis convention was held it was stated in this correspondence that Speaker Reed could be depended upon to take the stump for the ticket nominated. If he failed to get the nomination himself. That statement was not idly made, it was based upon good authority, as all statements of fact made in this correspondence are.

The bankers have already begun to hoard gold, in anticipation of its going to a premium after the Chicago convention adopts a platform declaring for the independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States. A prominent democratic official was told this and refused to believe it. He was then persuaded to make the rounds of the Washington banks and try to obtain gold. He did so and is now thoroughly convinced that the banks are hoarding gold. He got no gold, although he offered to pay a premium of 1 per cent for it. He was candidly told by some of the bankers that they were holding on to all they could get; not because they believe that the free silverites will carry the country, but because they believe that even a campaign in favor of free silver will result in putting gold at a premium, and, as one of them put it, "should the country by some mischance declare for free silver, every dollar in gold we have in our vaults will be worth at least \$1.50. As prudent business men we are preparing for any emergency."

A gentleman who saw and talked with Mr. Cleveland, the morning he left Washington for his Buzzard's Bay summer residence, says, he never saw him in such a disgusted humor, and that most of the language he used when speaking of the probable action of the Chicago convention was unprintable in a family newspaper. From what this gentleman said, I got the impression that Mr. Cleveland's present opinion of the democratic party is identical with that once expressed of the public by the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt. (The public be damned.) One doesn't have to be an adept in fortune-telling to predict that Mr. Cleveland will not raise a finger to get votes for the Chicago ticket.

The financial record of this administration is enough of itself to prevent the democratic party ever being again trusted to control this government. Just look at these figures, taken from the official records of the Treasury department: Deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, \$70,000,000; deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, \$42,000,000; deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, \$25,500,000, making a total deficit for three years of \$137,500,000. Isn't that a costly memorial to democratic incapacity?

How to dress for a Photograph.

The modern photograph is a work of art and the preparations for having one's photograph taken is also a highly artistic proceeding, requiring, according to up-to-date ideas, a deal of forethought and the aid of the highest aesthetic training. "Inter-collegiate Boat-Racing" is another handsomely illustrated paper, especially interesting at present, when everyone is hoping, that Yale will win at Henley. Some of the loveliest views in New York City's great recreation ground are given with "Play Hours in Central Park." The fashions are just what one needs at this season, and everyone who has ever used the patterns given with this magazine knows their intrinsic value and how practical they are. Every number of DEMOREST'S contains a pattern order which entitles the holder to reliable and stylish patterns at a merely nominal cost. Everyone who will take the trouble to cut out this notice and forward it, with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a Sample Copy of Demorest's Magazine, containing a Pattern Order which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the Magazine published during the last twelve months. Demorest's is published for \$2.00 a year, by the Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

People are asking: Is it possible that this is the same crowd which only four years ago yelled itself hoarse for "Four years more of Grover and clover?" Yes the same crowd of statesmen!—Inter Ocean.

The free silver advocates claim that the demoralization of the white metal in 1873 has been the cause of the hard times, and that all that is necessary to make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and bring a return of prosperity, is to give the silver producers about two dollars for every dollar worth of silver they mine. There is no question but free silver would make mine owners prosperous, but would it help the wage earners. The Detroit Journal in a recent editorial gives labor some food for thought. It says:

In 1873 a man had to work a day to earn money enough to buy 12 yards of calico cloth; in 1896 a day's work will buy 40 yards of calico cloth. In 1873 a day's work would buy 12 pounds of granulated sugar. In 1896 a day's work will buy 25 pounds of granulated sugar. In 1873 a laborer had to work a month to buy a suit of clothes. In 1896 a week's work will earn a suit, and a better one. Let us observe that the rate of wages in 1873 and during the antecedent period of inflation was higher than at any other time in the history of this country or any other country. Since that time the rate has steadily increased until to day when it shows an increase of 14 per cent over the rate of 1873. We do not believe the accuracy of this statement, founded upon official data, is disputed by anybody.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month. So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill Street, South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who had saved him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles restored him to health, and enabled him to go to work perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Col. E. J. March, editor of the Hillsdale Leader, is a candidate for the office of Auditor General. Col. March is a most capable man for the place, and he has the prestige of the enthusiastic support of Hillsdale county. That county is one of the banner Republican counties of the state, and its known wishes in the state convention should receive respectful consideration. Col. March as a private citizen and public official has the entire confidence of all who know him. No office in the capitol needs entire revision equal to the Auditor General's office, and Colonel March is a man who has sufficient nerve to go to the bottom of things. The dregs at the bottom of that office have not been stirred up for years, and they need the purifying influence of fresh air and sunlight.—Coldwater Courier.

## The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '93, my son, H. B. Rouze, had a huge carbuncle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no permanent benefit."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect."—H. S. Rouze, Champlain, Va.

## The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or haemorrhoids. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Ex-President Harrison will discuss our national finances in an article on "The Secretary of the Treasury," which will appear in the August issue of The Ladies Home Journal. He will tell briefly of the origin of our financial system; its expansion or development; how the nation raises its revenues, and disburses its money; and detail the faults of our system of financing. Referring to the methods necessary to maintain our gold reserve General Harrison expresses himself with evident disapproval, and says, that "the present situation would be absurd, if it were not so serious." The increase or the diminution of the gold reserve, the ex-President asserts powerfully affects every interest, and the "mending of existing conditions will be a task for the wisest and strongest statesmanship."

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

# Farmers, Attention!

## LOOK HERE!

## NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSIDER

## THE USE OF Phosphate,

## Land Plaster, Potato Grower,

## Clover Seed,

## Timothy Seed,

## Millet Seed,

## BARBED WIRE, &c., &c.

Call at our Store and we will quote you prices which are right,

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May A. D. 1894, and executed by John W. Wallace and Anna Wallace, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 22nd day of May A. D. 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber A of mortgages on pages 288 and 289 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of \$318.38, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court of the said County of Crawford is held by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The South East Quarter of the South East Quarter [N 1/4 of S 1/4] of section twenty-nine [29] in Township twenty-eight [28] North, Range three [3] West, containing forty [40] acres of land, more or less, containing sixty [60] acres of land, more or less, according to government survey thereof.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.

EDWARD CORNING, EXECUTOR.

JOHN A. MCKAY, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich.

June 25th-1896

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of September A. D. 1894, and executed by Henry O. McKinley and Annie McKinley, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to Wm. Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 22nd day of September A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber A of mortgages on pages 452 and 453, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of \$469.90, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given, that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The North East Quarter [N 1/4] of Section eighteen [18], Town twenty-six [26] North of Range two [2] West, containing thirty [30] acres of land, more or less, containing thirty [30] acres of land, more or less, according to government survey thereof.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.

EDWARD CORNING, EXECUTOR.

JOHN A. MCKAY, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich.

June 25-1896

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

## H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

Look Out for New Ad. Next Week.







## FISHING SEASON OPENS



### WHERE THE BLACK BASS ARE BITING

THE fishing season, which has just legally commenced, promises, according to old experts, to be one where general observance of the game laws has led to a marked improvement in the quality of the sport. There is to-day more and better fishing in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other Western States than there was twenty years ago, and piscatorial enthusiasts about this time form many plans for a jaunt in pursuit of the game bass, the elusive pickerel and the

prize found in Eastern Michigan streams. Farther west, the Mississippi River, from La Crosse to Lake Pepin, is one of the best fishing spots in the country. Here thrive the black bass, pike and pickerel. It is generally assumed that the only fish in the Mississippi of any consequence is the catfish, but this is not true of the upper Mississippi. The water is as clear as crystal, and numerous brooks teeming with trout empty from the Wisconsin and Minnesota sides. Black bass and pike fishing in the Mississippi is especially good in the vicinity of Beef Slough and the mouth of the Chippewa River. The banks of Lake Pepin are lined with the huts of professional fishermen, who select the lake for bass and other game fish. The bass are of the small mouth variety and are noted for their game fighting qualities.



A FISHING PARTY.

terocious muskellunge. Those who are simply home anglers, cannot complain, either, for 1896 is turning out a great year for fish—perch, trout, suckers, herring, and even the dogfish being in large evidence in lake, brook and country stream.

The black bass, however, are the lure that sportsmen have to follow, and the



A GOOD CATCH.

black bass are biting now. In a thousand lakes reached by railroads diverging from Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Minneapolis, the whirr of the reel is heard, while along streams like the Fox River, which flows on its way in a straight north and south line to the Illinois and the Mississippi, there is fishing that would delight the heart of an Izaak Walton. Loosely drawn fish laws almost ruined these streams. Fifteen years ago many of them were completely fished out. In the early spring thousands of fishermen would invade the spawning beds, and the seine drew tons of fish from the clear waters. Then the government took a hand in the matter. Rigid laws were passed, and game wardens were paid to enforce them. The fishery commission brought millions of fish from government hatcheries and dumped them into the Fox and other rivers, and as a result river waters now teem with bass, pickerel, pike, perch and other fish.

Up in Wisconsin and wherever what are known as "grass lakes" exist, the fisherman is early at his post this year. Such grounds are favorable for the man who knows how to cast a bait so he will just miss a lily pad. A typical lake of this class will usually be found to have a bank of weeds at one shore, terminating in deep water, with a gravel and rock bottom. Pickerel and bass live in these weeds and many a good catch can be made by the fisherman who will skirt the bank with a spoon hook. The lake is alive with large perch and you can catch silver bass, rock bass, red eyes, crappies and catfish until you become tired of the sport. There is another fish in the lake and you need not mistake him when the



LAKE OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN, THE FISHERMAN'S PARADISE.

the man who skims Okauchee Lake one week, and Eagle Lake the next, sings constant praises of bass and muskellunge, and red and reel.

An old fisherman says that if a beginner wants to become a good bass angler he must observe and imitate the tactics of some old expert who knows every lode of the black bass alphabet. A shelving sand shore, with reeds is the favorite ground for this fish, but several articles of bait are necessary.



IN CAMP.

line runs out with a vicious jerk. This is the dogfish. The dogfish is not counted good eating, but he certainly is game. Unlike the trout or bass he never breaks water, but comes straight to the bottom and fights and pulls. A ten-pound dogfish will put up a fight that will make your blood tingle, and the fight is not over even when he is hauled into the boat. The dogfish is a terror to light tackle and no mercy is shown him by the various fishing clubs, many of whom pay a small bounty for the heads of these fresh water sharks.

Rivers that empty into the great lakes, especially in Michigan, are popular breeding spots for the black bass. White bass, too, run in schools there. This fish begins such movements at 5 in the morning and evening. They weigh from one to three pounds, and put up quite a fight, are a beautiful silver-colored fish, and esteemed as a table delicacy. The silver catfish is a like



SOME COULD GET AWAY.

charm for these fish. In one lake one season there were no bass caught, though the fisherman knew there was

an abundance of fish. One night a party of campers fishing for bullheads from a flat rock less than a rod from their big blazing fire began to land bass. In an hour or so they had taken forty good ones. Everybody took to fire fishing at night, and with untiring success. In fact, without the fire at all, on a clear night, one can land some shapely bass. If he will row along the shore, keeping well within the shadow line, and casting out into the light space. The color of flies or bait seems to make no difference with the biting. In old times it was believed the light flies were alone effective, but big catches with dark flies have long ago exploded that notion. It is the commotion, the stir upon the calm surface, which attracts the bass. An unmoving bait, be it ever so light, would prove a vain one.

### A DECOY GOAT.

A goat saves the firm of Swift & Co. of Kansas City the salaries of several men at the stock yards. He is the lure used to persuade sheep to leave the pens and go to the packing-house—a regular stock yard alien. He is not a pretty animal, and his name is "Willy," but he is a valuable assistant, and is treated with consideration, although he cost less than \$2.

Swift & Co. by a great many sheep, and until they employed "Willy" had considerable trouble in driving the sheep across the bridge to their plant. Sheep are the most foolish animals on four feet. They have no sense to speak of, and when one, with even less sense than his fellows, goes through a hole in a fence or over a bridge, all the others are bound to follow, no matter the expense.

Since "Willy" has been in the company's service, however, the sheep have a leader they follow implicitly. A boy goes ahead of the goat and the sheep trail out behind. "Willy" is as dignified as a Congressman, with his beard floating in the wind and a bell jangling at his neck. He climbs up and down the steps leading to the walks along the fence tops. When his master takes a walk about the yards on the tops of the fences, "Willy" goes along.

Occasionally "Willy" gets tired of being good, and like the "little girl who had a little curl," he can be horrid when he's naughty. When "Willy" is naughty he is not coaxing; his master takes a hickory club and maltreats him, and thereafter one would think "Willy" had the disposition of an angel.

### English as She Is Writ.

A prominent Detroit firm having a millinery department in their store received the following mail order for a bonnet from a patron who wrote that she lived "where millinery is not of a high order." She therefore sent the following:

"Direction for bonnet—Measure of

## SCANDINAVIANS AS CITIZENS.

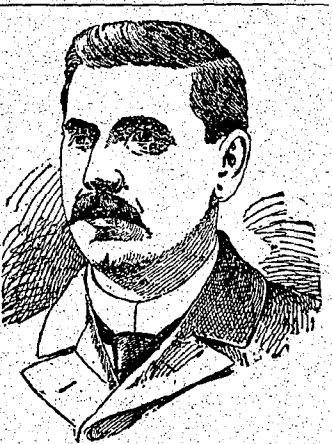
Readily Adapt Themselves to Conditions in Which They Are Placed. The great adaptability of the Scandinavians to the circumstances and customs of their adopted country is acknowledged on all sides. Whenever and wherever they have transplanted themselves, whether in England in the tenth century, in Normandy in the twelfth, in Sicily in the eleventh, or in America in the nineteenth, the same process of transformation has taken place. No other people in all its history has such a record. In the United States they have eagerly learned English, and have quickly done so because of its similarity to their own language in structure and vocabulary. Of course men who have come here as adults always prefer the old speech, and in Scandinavian quarters of the cities it will be heard almost exclusively, because of the large numbers of the foreign born. But the second generation quickly invariably choose English, and many of them have forgotten the language of their fathers. At a town convention which I attended in 1894 in Illinois in a large Swedish community, the proceedings went on smoothly in English for some time, until an elderly Swede became somewhat puzzled and asked the chairman, a young Swede, to explain the matter in Swedish. From that point all motions were given in Swedish. Remarks were addressed to the chair in both languages.

In matters of religion Scandinavians have shown a peculiar faculty in conforming to the bad American custom of multiplying denominations. In the home countries, though there is now practically complete toleration, the existence of a state church and an Episcopal organization have maintained a good degree of uniformity. Neither of these restraining influences has ever operated in this country. There have been no bishops to check the tendency of diversity, liberty to adopt, any creed and change class relations at will is freely used. The zeal of the Norwegian in controversy has found even a better field in the church than in politics. Before 1890, when three distinct unities united, there were five bodies of Norwegian Lutherans, while the Danes were comfortable with two, and the Swedes lagged behind with only one. What the Swedes lack in Lutheranism they make up in "dissenting sects," though none of them have been converted in this country.

The statistics of temperance and illegitimacy, which are sometimes so alarming in parts of the Scandinavian countries, do not appear to find a parallel among Scandinavians in America. But all such statistics are unsatisfactory, and frequently untrustworthy. Generalization is, therefore, unsafe. There are drunkenness and illegitimacy among them here, but I have not observed that it is more difficult to maintain order and decency in a city like Minneapolis with its Norwegians and Swedes than in St. Paul with its Irish and Germans. Of the pauper and criminal element except the British, while of the insane, judging from Minnesota, they seem to have a larger percentage than the Germans or British. Unfortunately in ordinary statistics of this nature the second generation is usually put down as native born with no hint as to parentage beyond some peculiarity of name.—Atlantic Monthly.

### REV. E. S. NICHOLSON.

Father of the Indiana Liquor Law Which Is Sustained by the Court. Rev. E. S. Nicholson, the father of the Indiana liquor law, which has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, has an interesting personality apart from being the originator of the law. Mr. Nicholson first came into prominence in 1804, when he was made President of the Good Citizens' League, which has its headquarters at Kokomo. At that time he was the editor and proprietor of the Kokomo Times, a daily paper founded by him about three years ago. He had recently removed to Kokomo from Russellville, where he was editor of the Observer. Only 30 years old, his ability



REV. E. S. NICHOLSON.

was recognized by his older companions, who made him president of the league and leader of the law and order movement. He ran for the Legislature and was elected, and at once set about the work of the law which was to regulate the saloons. Mr. Nicholson was born thirty-four years ago at Elizabethtown, Ind., of Quaker parents. He studied at Earlham College and was graduated in 1885 with the degree of B. A. He likewise was prepared for the ministry, but never preached. After teaching school four years he took up journalism and has since remained an editor.

### A Curious Camp Stove.

An Arrostook, Maine, woodsman, E. B. White, has a curious and unique arrangement for cooking food over an open fire, which he calls a camp range. It consists of a three-fourths-inch iron gas pipe, eighteen inches long, hammered to a point at one end and plugged with metal, through which there are three small holes, each of a size fit to hold the end of a wire, say, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Loops are made of wire, into which skewers, pans or other tapering cooking utensils are fitted snugly. A washer of sheet iron fits over the end of the gas pipe and is prevented from slipping clear down by a snug metal wristband. The washer serves to brace the wires. The gas pipe is driven into the ground

and red embers and coals placed about it. The food is cooked easily and quickly. A coffee pot hanger is also used, it being bent up so that the long coffee pot will swing clear of the fire. Had White cared to do so, he might have made a "sting" sum of money by patenting and selling his handy contrivance.—Leviston (Maine) Journal.

### MAKES THIEVES CONFESS.

Frightened by a Skull Worked by Mysterious Cohort.

A hideous grinning, illuminated human skull is one of the accessories of the eleventh precinct police station in Chicago, and it is said to hold a better record as a criminal "spotter" than any detective on the Windy City force. The skull, which is that of a male negro, was found on top of a shed in 48th street last October. Lieut. Samuel C. Rank is a frugal and an inventive man. Many of the more troublesome residents of the precinct, especially around 50th and State streets, are superstitious negroes who are deathly afraid of anything apparently supernatural.

It was as a means of dealing with this class of citizens that the Lieutenant hit upon the scheme of illuminating the skull. He had blood-red paints of steel fitted in the eye sockets, and an electrical connection marked them flash fire, while at the same time the jaws open and shut with a snapping sound. The effect of the "death's head" is marvellous. It is claimed that it has never failed to make a criminal give a correct account of his doings when brought before it.

Blighly stolen bicycles have been recovered since December by means of the skull's flashing eyes and grinning, snapping jaws, and a large quantity of clothing, of which all trace had been lost, was also found through a confession brought forth by the skull. The most notable confession caused by the "death's head" was that of John H. Farver, stolen thirty-five bicycles, and told where they could all be found.—New York World.

### WON A FINE PIANO.

Miss Ewing Captured the Prize in a Vocal Contest at Mexico, Mo.

Seldom is it that a budding young girl whose reputation as a singer is confined almost wholly to her own society, and who has not been advertised by a Gram or a Locke, receives the equivalent of \$1,000 for the rendition of three songs before a single audience. That was the good fortune, how-



MISS ANNIE EWING.

ever, of Miss Annie Ewing, of Jefferson City, Mo., and her friends through out the State are pouring congratulations upon her, not simply because she won a splendid prize, but for the first reason that competent judges doled that she deserved it for possessing a superb voice, trained to a nicety. Miss Ewing and five other vocalists entered a contest at Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., and the prize, a piano valued at \$1,000, was awarded to the Jefferson City candidate. Her first selection was, "Oh, Patria, Te Cien Acentos," and she beautifully interpreted Rosini's great composition, her rich contralto voice being in perfect control. The theme carried her away, and the audience of music-loving people, representing several States, paid her a great ovation. She also sang Viellinger's "Serenade" and Jensen's "I Can Deline Wane an Meine Wang," with equally good effect. Miss Ewing is a handsome blonde, with the fairest of complexions, auburn hair and azure blue eyes. She is a great social favorite, not only at her home in Jefferson, but is popular at Hardin, and the decision in her favor meets with hearty approval among a large circle of Miss Ewing's admirers.

### New Means of Light.

An entirely new form of lighting was used at a dinner party a few weeks ago in Rue de Longchamps, Paris. Neither gas, oil lamps, electricity nor candles were used, but every object was rendered phosphorescent. "The ceiling," said one of the guests, "sparkled with diamonds; pictures, flowers, carpets emitted luminous rays; the ladies' dresses were illuminated; the very complexions sent forth beams of moonlight, while their hands gleamed like so many well-oiled wheels." The phosphorescent face powder used on this occasion was invented by a French chemist, M. Charles Henry. It is described as "lending a moonlight radiance, very becoming to some."

### Bon Franklin.



Statue of Benjamin Franklin in Lincoln Park, Chicago—a gift to the people by Joseph Medill.

## A PET ANT-EATER.

Awkward, Ugly, Unusually, but Treatable and Interesting Creature.

Mr. E. Trimen, in a recent magazine article, gives an interesting account of an odd pet of his—an ant-eater, or armadillo, one of the queerest and least beautiful of animals, but one which proved to have some excellent qualifications as a domestic friend. Mr. Trimen does not himself draw a flattering portrait of his favorite's personal appearance, when released from his traveling cage upon his arrival.

"As he tottered about in an aimless, sidewise fashion, I thought that I had never in nature beheld so grotesque a shape and gait. And then his face—his almost indescribable face—where the combined expressions of professional gravity and toothless senility were in startling contrast with a small, but bright, youthful and distinctly misanthropic eye. What an original and charming incongruity was there, and how it reminded one of Pantaloon played by too young an actor."

The new acquisition was dubbed "Fusbos" on the spot, and was taken to an adjacent field for a little exercise after his journey. "Fusbos essayed divers ungainly amble, but was much hampered by his stiffness, and so took to the congenial exercise of burrowing. The soil was soft after recent rains, and before you could turn round he was half-buried. Nothing short of the whole strength of the company prevented the total disappearance of our new treasure, and his possibly astounding the dean and chapter of the adjacent cathedral by coming up through the floor. And so we reluctantly decided that he could not be left at liberty."

"Great were his gruntings, kickings and scatterings of earth before he could be safely bestowed in the fine large cage provided for him; but once there, he seemed to accept the situation, and proceeded to potter all round it, gravely examining every part. In his new quarters sundry entomologists were offered him, but after deliberate applications of his colossal nose, nothing was accepted except some finely chopped raw meat."

The white ants, which had been his natural food when wild, were not obtainable, and other insects he scorned. His regular food was chopped meat and hard-boiled eggs mixed with milk. He was fed by the cook, a jolly and kind-hearted Irishwoman, whom he soon learned to consider as his best friend, shambling awkwardly after her to the kitchen for his breakfast as soon as she opened his cage in the morning.

"As their intimacy improved, Biddy would often take up his dish and pretend to make off with it, whereupon Fusbos would give chase with extraordinary rearings, gruntings and loud clatter of claws, unmistakably entering into the spirit of the joke, prodding at her with his snout. On these occasions he was irresistibly ludicrous, and more like a jovial spectre than anything earthly."

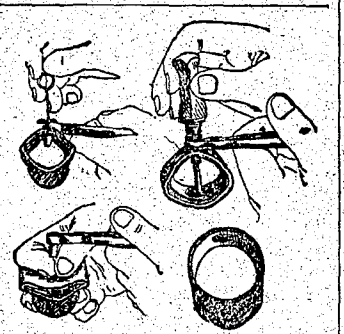
Fusbos was a most amiable and sociable beast, always displaying, when introduced to other animals, a whimsical friendliness, which they usually failed entirely to reciprocate. The house cat bristled at his approach and bolted into hiding; dogs barked, growled, or fled before him; the pet tortoise drew into his shell. It was only the human beings of the household, and a saucy and daring little meerkat (a kind of mongoose), who had the penetration to appreciate his good qualities despite his unbecoming exterior.

Poor Fusbos did not long survive his captivity. Lack of his natural food and exercise, and the chill of a long damp season after the arid heat of the Karroo region, brought him to an untimely end. He passed into a rapid decline, and was one morning found lying dead in the kitchen by his friend, Biddy.

### HOW TO MEND PUNCTURES.

Many Plausible Appliances Are Offered to the Cyclist.

Hope may be likened to a man that goeth forth with an inflated chest and an inflated bicycle tire, and cometh home with the former drooping and the latter punctured. To escape punctures is not easy, but it is well to have a speedy method of repairing them when



NEW WAY TO MEND A PUNCTURE.

they occur for a bicycle is much more convenient as a carrier than as a carriage, especially when one is far from home and repair shops. One plausible appliance is offered that promises to mend a perforation in minutes. A pair of pliers is inserted in the puncture, a circle of patching cloth pushed through to the bottom of the tire and a drop of cement squeezed on the patch. When the tire is now pressed down against it, the pliers are withdrawn, the patch sticks to the tire and covers the fatal hole. Another scheme is a detachable tire, that can be taken off and put on in a jiffy. A third idea is a clamp that clutches the broken tire on each side of the rent, and permits inflation and use till the emergency is over.

### Have to Go Home.

The Sultan of Turkey, to the disappointment of many young men, has issued an irade calling home all Turks now studying at foreign universities at the expense of the government. The reason given is the tendency of the students to take part in revolutionary movements after their return home.

"What a heap of style Jimmie Watson's wife throws on." "Oh, yes; Jimmie started a bicycle repair shop last week."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

If a man must borrow money, let him borrow of his wife and never pay it back.

The world is funny enough without any professional humorists.



The Cream of Currents.

The presidential candidate. Doth now seem small beside The pitcher for the baseball game, Who is the city's pride.

"Did he look like a bicyclist?" "Oh, dear, no; not in the least. Why, he could stand up straight with no perceptible effort."—Chicago Post.

When it begins to get real summery, hot, can't we manage to have the weather man arrested for scorching?—Philadelphia North American.

Briggs—Does your wife laugh when you tell her a funny story? Briggs—Oh, yes. I always tell her beforehand that it is funny.—Indianapolis Journal.

She—Do you know anything worse than a man taking a kiss without asking for it? He—I do. "What for instance?" "Asking for it without taking it."

Mrs. Winks—I don't see how you could afford to pay \$100 for a wheel. Mr. Winks—I couldn't. That's why I have got to pay \$105 for it.—Somerville Journal.

Tommy—Paw, what is a designing villain? Mr. Figg—Oh, the description would apply to one of these poster artists about as well as anything.—Indianapolis Journal.

Sweet is the summer breeze that goes To gladden tilling man— Especially the one that blows From an electric fan.

Hopkins—That man a prize fighter? Why, I don't believe there is a bit of fight in him. Thrillmore—What! I guess you never heard him talk!—Philadelphia North American.

She—I would not marry you if I were to live to be a hundred years old. He—Well, I should say you wouldn't, if I had anything to say in the matter.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Look here, Bawl Barings, I've a proposition to make." "What is it, Noopops?" "You stop talking about your bicycle and I'll not say another word about my smart baby."—Truth.

Justice—You are charged with stealing Colonel Julep's chickens. Have you any witnesses? Uncle Moose—I heb not. I don't steal chickens before witnesses.—Amusing Journal.

Young Husband—Are you in favor of free silver or the gold standard, my love? Young wife—Oh, I don't care, my dear, so long as you have plenty of it.—Philadelphia North American.

"Say, Dobbs, all your family are away; what do you keep your alarm clock going for?" "I want to wake up every hour and realize that I don't have to walk the baby."—Chicago Record.

"We cannot find a place to go this summer." "What's the trouble?" "We want a summer resort from which we won't have to write home that we sleep under blankets."—Chicago Record.

"Mamma, were those stories Uncle George was telling us about the big fishes he caught fairy stories?" "I don't know, my child; I wasn't listening, but I imagine they were."—Brooklyn Life.

Edith and Mabel had just put their dollies in their little crib. Said Edith, with a sigh of relief, "There, I'm thankful we've got the children to bed. We shall have a little peace now."—Boston Transcript.

Wheeler—I see by the papers that a Chicago bicyclist was held up by two men. Sprocket (reeling if the court plaster was in place on his face)—I wish to gracious it had been met-Yonkers Statesman.

Rugby—Our landlady is one of the most expert calculators in town. Wilkins—Is she? Rugby—Yep. "We had beans for dinner to-day, and she asked me how many I would have."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

George—How do you like it, Cora? Cora—It's perfectly lovely. But what do they like all these policemen at the game for? Oh, I know; it is to keep the men from stealing bases.—Somerville Journal.

"It is the intention to collect about \$11,000 for Pittsburgh's Fourth of July celebration this year," remarked the Horse Editor. "Ah," replied the Snake Editor, "Money to burn!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"How is Jenny See getting along with her bicycle lessons?" "Oh, nicely," replied the young enthusiast. "She has only taken six now, and, do you know, I never saw any one fall off a wheel so gracefully!"—Buffalo Times.

Johnson—Is Jubbs sick or traveling? Johnson—Neither. What makes you think so? Johnson—I've been looking out of the window the last ten minutes and I haven't seen him playing a base on his lawn.—Roxbury Gazette.

Clear Case—"Do you ride a wheel?" asked the eldest of the doctors on the Insanity Commission. "Yep," answered the subject. "What make?" "I never noticed." The verdict was maniacous-dementia.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Judge—What is the ground for complaint in this divorce case? Counsel—Please, your honor, the main plea will be incompatibility of temper in regard to the merits of their respective bicycles.—New York Evening Telegram.

Reginald—Time brings about some odd changes, doesn't it? Harold—I should say it did. Look at the matter of costumes. Why, when we played tennis, we turned our trousers up at the bottom, and now that we play golf we turn our stockings down from the top.—Woonsocket Reporter.

"If this Mather Hanna gets to be the great man he promises now," said Mr. Dolan, "there'll be twice the number of babies named after him as is named after most celebrities." "Of fee no reason for it," replied Mrs. Dolan. "It's a plan as day, though. He's naturally qualified for it. The distinction, they kin name all the girl babies 'Hanna,' an' there y'are."—Washington Star.







## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

### NEWS AND GOSSIP ABOUT PROMINENT PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.

#### Inventor Edison's Prophecy—A Sensation at Harvard—A New Army in Our Land.

Since the little King of Spain completed his tenth year, on the 17th of last month, he has been set up with a separate establishment of his own. His Majesty has always had his own groom of the chambers, master of the horse, black rod and gold stick, but now every officer of his household will be distinctly his own, and though he will still reside under the same roof, with his mother and sisters, his establishment will be ordered on distinctly different lines. Young as he is, Alfonso XIII fully appreciates the change, for he has always had a deep sense of his own importance, and it would be hard to count the number of times that he has claimed the most cherished dollies of his sisters in these words: "Give them to me, for I am King."

Thomas A. Edison says that within ten years aerial navigation will be an accomplished fact, and that there is nothing to prevent us traveling through the air, just above the treetops at a speed ranging from seventy-five to one hundred miles an hour. He thinks that a form of low-explosive gun-cotton will supply the motive power. Mr. Edison is confident that he could invent a practical aerial machine if he was not engrossed with other matters at the present time. He has accomplished so many wonderful things which could not be believed until they were seen in practical operation that the public is willing to believe that he can do anything, no matter how startling the proposition. Mr. Edison, forever experimenting, has devoted some time to the problem of aerial navigation. He has studied the matter carefully, so that what he has to say on the subject is not the mere hap-hazard guessing of the uninformed man.

William II. of Germany, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only European sovereign who has ever descended to his kitchen and "had it out" with the cook. Coffee has never been a strong point with the Berlins, and it seems that the imperial coffee is no better than the rest. His Majesty grew weary of complaining to officers of the household, and one morning actually went below stairs to investigate matters for himself. After the shock of the imperial presence had subsided, William II., Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, soldier, sailor, sportsman, poet, theatrical manager, orchestral leader and absolute authority on everything, demonstrated that there was still one more thing that he knew all about, and that was coffee.

A perfectly new anecdote of the Duke of Wellington is related by Mr. Tucker, formerly our minister to Greece. It seems that the Duke was standing one day on the pavement opposite his house in Piccadilly, waiting an opportunity to cross the street between the crowd of passing vehicles, a gentleman—an entire stranger to him—stepped up and offered his arm to the Duke to assist him in crossing. Although Wellington hated assistance of any kind, he accepted the stranger's arm, who, having secured a passage by signing to the drivers of the vehicles to stop, conducted the great man in safety across the street. "Thank you, sir," said the Duke, releasing his arm and proceeding to his house door. But the stranger, instead of moving off, raised his hat and delivered himself to the following effect: "Your Grace, I have passed a long and not uneventful life, but never did I hope to reach the day when I might be of the slightest assistance to the greatest man that ever lived." "Don't be a damned fool!" responded the Duke, and turned on his heel.

A sensation has just been created by the Professor of Literature at Harvard, who in a lecture used most extraordinary language. Here is a specimen: "Personally I do not like Spenser, and Milton is to me excessively unpleasant; Milton is trying to be a Puritan and an artist at the same time, and the two things do not and cannot coincide. A conscious moral purpose ruins any effort for artistic effect. To my thinking 'Comus' isn't in it with the 'Faithful Shepherdess.' A fellow like Milton, that has bored me with 'Paradise Lost' and 'Samson Agonistes,' I have absolutely no use for. When I read Milton, as I have to, I read him for study, not for enjoyment. I feel that Milton is rhetoric just as Spenser is rhetoric. Take 'L'Allegro,' 'Comus,' etc.; these are rhetoric—jolly good rhetoric some parts of them. I should guess that 'Lycidas' and some few of Milton's sonnets were some of the most spontaneous things he ever did. He certainly was not spontaneous in 'Samson Agonistes,' although he spoke with a certain resonant bang. No one can be spontaneous who constructs a Greek tragedy on the plan of a Hebrew story."

The recent death of Thomas Hughes leads to the mention of an interesting fact that is known to few living persons. Mr. Hughes was once commissioned to write the life of Peter Cooper, soon after the latter's death. The book was written and the manuscript sent to Mr. Cooper's family, who, after reading it, locked it up and never let it see the light. Why? Because Hughes, with all his genuine democratic simplicity of character and feeling, was an Englishman, an Englishman of the public school and university type, and to such a man a career like Peter Cooper's, so natural to an American, was utterly incomprehensible. Hughes looked at Mr. Cooper precisely as he would have looked at an Englishman who had risen from the ranks, whereas the difference in the two cases is simply abyssal. But Mr. Hughes, with his unconscious prejudices, his bias inherited from generations of English conservatives, simply could not see this difference at all, and so his book, if published, would have done honor neither to Mr. Cooper nor to him. Therefore the family very wisely suppressed it, and though they have the manuscript, it will never see the light; and an unauthorized life of Mr. Cooper was written by Mrs. Carter in 1899.

The steamer *Beagle*, which sailed for China and Japan last month, had aboard the Lick Observatory expedition. Prof. J. M. Schaeberle, senior astronomer at the Lick, is in charge of the party, and Mr. Charles Buecheler, astronomer of the Lick Observatory in Oakland, is first assistant. With them will go two volunteers, Mr. Lewis C. Masten of San Francisco and Dr. A. G. Shney of Oakland. All the members of the party belong to the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, observes the Examiner of San Francisco, and all those who contribute toward the expenses of the expedition are also members of the same society. Mr. Charles F. Crocker placed at the disposal of the Lick Observatory a sum sufficient to defray all the traveling expenses. Prof. Schaeberle has twice before gone on long eclipse voyages in the name of the Lick Observatory. Some point inland from Kus-hi, on the island of Yezo, will be the station selected by Prof. Schaeberle's party. The exact location will not be decided upon until Japan is reached. They hope to transport all the apparatus to some mountain elevation if this is found practicable. While the chances of clear weather in northern Japan during August are only reckoned at 20 per cent, Prof. Schaeberle believes he will stand a somewhat better chance at an elevation inland than if he remains near the fog-laden coast.

The United States Church Army is the latest demonstration of the church militant in America. The new army is to be recruited and officered within the ranks of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is military in its organization, and has the sanction of the Bishop of the church; will in time have a "post" in every considerable Episcopal parish in the country, the companies within the post being formed into regiments, the latter in turn constituting divisions within the limits of Episcopal dioceses. With many is devoted to its banner shows, to "Total Abstinence and Rescue Work." The army will of necessity be uniformed, not garishly or in a spectacular manner, and its mission will be carried out on lines less drastic than those pursued by the Salvation Army, and the later Volunteer Army, but the purposes will to a certain extent be the same. The enrolled members will all be in a more or less public manner apostles of total abstinence, and proclaim the fact by their daily walks and in their regalia. Systematic work among the unfortunate and outcasts of either sex in the slums of large cities will be carried out. Behind the soldierly zeal of the members of the army detailed to this work will be the great wealth of the Episcopal church. The banner adopted by the United States Army is that of the red and white stripes of "Old Glory" with the stars on the blue field, replaced by a white cross and legend "Total Abstinence and Rescue Work."

"I have had an interview with Edward Joel Pennington, the scientific engineer from Racine, Wis., whose name has been of late prominently before the public in connection with the horseless carriages which are just now creating somewhat of a sensation. He is likely to come into even greater notoriety," writes Julian Ralph from London, "by means of the aerial torpedo, which he is on the eve of perfecting. This is an invention which he believes will altogether revolutionize the art of war. Mr. Pennington is at the Hotel Metropole, where he has a suite of apartments given up entirely to the work he has on hand. The sitting room are occupied by a staff of draughtsmen, who are engaged in making drawings and facings, and in the ante-room are models of the machinery which will be brought into requisition, and in the bedroom Mr. Pennington receives his guests. 'I have,' he said, 'been working out this idea for a great many years. I should like you to understand that it is neither a flying machine nor a balloon; it is simply an aerial torpedo, and will do in the atmosphere what the Whitehead torpedo will do in the water. It carries no passengers and no freight except the explosives with which it is charged. An ordinary man-of-war could carry several hundred of these torpedoes, and from a distance of forty or fifty miles they could let loose sufficient to destroy the whole city of New York in a few hours. The principle of the thing is this: Each vessel carries a certain quantity of dynamite which it automatically discharges over the city or fortress which we are attacking. This may be twenty or forty or even a hundred miles distant, but at present I propose to fix the limit at forty miles. Of course the rate at which the torpedoes would travel is a matter of the regulation of the machinery, but I suggest that the pace should not exceed twelve miles an hour. You would then be able to send off your vessel before dusk, and it would arrive at its destination in the dark.'"

Chauncey M. Depew was asked recently regarding the moment in his life which he deemed most critical. "My life has been replete with incidents," he answered; "but there is none to which I can look back with more interest than one which occurred when I was a boy. Our father was kindly but strict. He did not believe in repeating a request. On one occasion he told me not to eat apples. It was at a time when the fruit was unripe, and there had been a number of cases of cholera morbus in the neighborhood. Like all boys, I was very fond of them, and one day I climbed a tree and began selecting some particularly juicy ones. I had hardly eaten one when, on looking down, I saw my father. There was a stern expression on his face, and I knew what to expect when I was told to cut off a fair-sized limb and bring it to him."

"This I did, slowly, to be sure, but finally I reached the ground, and found father's hand on my collar. I had often tasted the birch before, but an apple lured was a novelty, and I was wondering how it would feel when I heard my mother's voice, just as a blow was about to descend on my shoulders. 'Perhaps it was due to the uncertainty or severity of my punishment that the incident impressed me, or my mother's voice at a most critical time, for when I heard it I knew that for a few seconds at least I could expect a respite. She interceded for me, and I was saved.'"

It is a common theory nowadays that

women on an average marry later in life than they used to. Don't believe it, girls. The figures show that after a woman passes 24 her chances of marrying diminish every year by almost exactly one-half. "There is in the tables which this investigator has wrought out only one point of exception to that rule. Between 20 and 31 eighteen of those 1000 damsels became wives, and between 32 and 33 there were fifteen made happy. After that the old ratio of decrease is resumed. It simply shows that the woman who is worth marrying after she's 20 loses very little in marriageable quality until she has passed on to 34, and when she has passed and grown wiser along to 38, she is what racing experts call a "500 to 1 shot," and they do not often win. The little girls, who have just turned fourteen do a great deal of marrying for their years. Thirty-two of them out of every thousand married before they were fifteen, but the maidens of "sweet sixteen" surrendered their maiden names more than three times as fast. This is a valuable piece of information to any young unmarried woman, for this marriage proposition, is one of the things that must not be "put off till to-morrow." It isn't true. They are marrying just as fast as a good man shows himself. This is leap year, and there isn't another one for four years. No young woman with this glorious leap year opportunity staring her in the face has any right to disregard the cogent warning which these suggestive figures give.

#### BIRDS AS WEATHER INDICATORS.

##### Some of the Popular Proverbs to Which They Have Given Rise.

"If birds in general pick their feathers, wash themselves and fly to their nests, says the weather sharp of the Boston Transcript, expect rain."

Birds and fowl cilling their feathers indicate rain.

When birds cease to sing, rain and thunder will probably follow.

Birds flying in groups during rain or wind indicate hail.

Blackbirds bring healthy weather. Blackbirds' notes are very shrill in advance of rain.

A solitary turkey buzzard at a great altitude indicates rain.

If the rooster crows more than usual, or earlier, expect rain.

Roosters are said to clap their wings in an unusual manner before rain, and hens to rub in the dust and seem very uneasy.

Cuckoos hallooing on low lands indicate rain; high lands, fair weather.

The cuckoo in April opens his bill, in May he sings all day, in June he alters his time, come August go he must.

If the crows make much noise and fly round and round, expect rain.

One crow flying alone is a sign of foul weather, but if crows fly in pairs, expect fine weather.

When fowls roost in daytime, expect rain.

When the hen crows, expect a storm within and without.

When you see geese in water washing themselves, expect rain.

Geese wash and sparrows fly in flocks before rain.

When the roosters go crowing to bed they will rise with victory head.

When a rooster crows on the ground, it is a sign of rain; if he crows on the fence, it is a sign of fair weather.

A crowing rooster during rain indicates fair weather.

Birds singing during rain indicate fair weather.

Buzzards flying high indicate fair weather.

Domestic fowls dress their feathers when the storm is about to cease.

Kites flying unusually high are said to indicate fair weather.

Larks when they sing long and fly high forebode fine weather.

If owls hoot at night expect fair weather.

If owls scream in foul weather, it will change to fair.

When quails are heard in the evening, fair weather is indicated for next day.

If storks and cranes fly high and steady, expect fair weather.

When men-of-war hawk fly high, it is a sign of a clear sky; when they fly low, prepare for a blow.

#### A Banner for Heaven.

The throne used by the French Kings and Emperors before the time of the republic was known as "the throne of the lilies." It was so called because of the national emblem of the Franks, which was the fleur-de-lis, a species of lily. The story of the adoption of the fleur-de-lis as a national emblem is curious and interesting. Clovis, King of the Franks, married Princess Clotilde, of Burgundy, in the year 493 A. D. The young queen was a Christian, and it was her earnest desire that her husband, a heathen Frank, might be converted. Her arguments had no effect on him, but an incident which occurred in battle later on changed his mind. In the year 496 Clovis and his Franks met the fierce Allemanni (Germans) in battle at Tolbiac.

Clovis was finally so hard pressed that he called on the God of the Christians for help, vowing on his honor that if he should be victorious he would become a Christian. Within the hour the Allemanni were routed, and on Christmas Day of the same year Clovis and several thousands of his soldiers were baptized into the Christian Church. According to the story, on the eve of the baptism an angel from heaven appeared and presented Clovis with a blue banner, embroidered with beautiful golden fleur-de-lis. These heaven-embroidered lilies were forthwith adopted as the French emblem, and from that time until the time of the revolution all kings of France bore upon their arms some kind of a representation of the fleur-de-lis. First the number thus worn varied according to the taste of the monarch, but during the two or three centuries preceding the fall of the monarchy the regular number was only three.

Gigantic Statue of Buddha. It is reported that the Japanese propose to celebrate their victories of the late war by erecting at Klot, from metal secured from ordnance captured during the war, a gigantic statue of Buddha. It will be 120 feet high, and will cost \$1,000,000.

A genuine Pannam hat is so flexible that it may be compressed into small compass.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

### ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

#### Transplanting Flowering Shrubs—Color in Horseradish—Conifers for Lawn and Wind-break—Weaning a Calf.

#### REMEDY FOR FLIES ON COWS.

The kerosene emulsion is the best protection against flies. It is made by dissolving a pound of common soap, sliced, in a quart or two of hot water, then adding twice as much kerosene. Shake well until like a smooth cream and keep it for stock. For use dilute with two or three parts of water and sponge it on the cows or horses as well. It will keep its effect one day only, and must be repeated.—New York Times.

#### HARVESTING RHUBARB.

In picking rhubarb, says an authority, take care to select the stalks which have attained their growth. These are mostly on the outside of the hill and can be detected by the smoothness and dull color of the leaf, and by the greenness of the stalk. The stalks which are still red, and which have small, crumpled leaves, should be left to grow.

The cutter should keep watch for blossom stems and pull them out or cut them off near the ground as soon as seen. Not a seed should be allowed to form during the entire season. In gathering the stalks take them away with a straight, quick pull, whip off the leaf and scrape the root and stem, and leave the stalks in small heaps, all pointed in one direction ready for the man who comes after to gather into baskets or boxes. The leaves should be spread over the weeds near the plants. Rhubarb leaves will smother all weeds and grass.

#### TRANSPLANTING FLOWERING SHRUBS.

After the spring season for transplanting is past, it is often discovered that certain shrubs are not in the proper place, or that some shrub is desired in a vacant spot. To wait until the following spring is a source of constant annoyance. Now those who wish to get a little ahead of the regular season need not be afraid to transplant their shrubs at any time during early summer. The method to pursue is to dig around the clump and roots as carefully as possible, transplant the clump to the previously dug hole, work the soil among the roots, press down firmly, level the remaining soil all around, and cut off the entire top of the shrub. If the season be dry, it is well to water the roots thoroughly at the time of setting and put thick mulch around the shrub. In a very short time, young shoots will start up and make an astonishingly rapid and strong growth, which will, not rarely, produce flowers the next spring.—American Agriculturist.

#### WHAT SIXTY HENS DID.

We have about sixty hens, writes J. T. Parsons, which are a cross between the Plymouth Rock and Buff Cochins. All of these are pullets, except, perhaps, a half-dozen, which will be two years old this spring. On January 1 we began keeping systematic account of the receipts and expenses from our poultry, and find that even in the winter months we are able to realize fully 60 cents a bushel for corn, oats and buckwheat. We feed our poultry twice a day (a gallon feed of corn, oats and buckwheat in nearly equal quantities, the two former varieties of feed being a little the stronger. We give our chickens plenty of fresh water, lime and gravel mixed, and occasionally warm slops, and in real cold weather the preponderance of feed is corn. Our hen coop is not nearly so warm as it ought to be, but the fowls have a good run and plenty of opportunity for exercise. With this brief synopsis of our perhaps imperfect methods of keeping and feeding poultry, we sum up this brief article by stating that we have received from these sixty hens from January 1 to March 18, a period of two and one-half months, 1,980 eggs, or 105 dozen. At one cent each this amounts to nearly \$20, and we consider that we are well paid for our trouble and expense in caring for our fowls. Many people fail in egg production in their neglect to give the hens a proper supply of water, lime and gravel.—Interstate Poultryman.

#### WEANING A CALF.

The weaning of a calf calls for a little skill, by the exercise of which much after-labor and some possible annoyance may be averted. It is the natural inclination of the calf to suck, but if this is never permitted the tendency to the habit is stopped and soon forgotten. It is quite possible to teach a calf to drink milk instead of sucking it when it is a few hours old, and at its first meal. It is then plastic and teachable, and has nothing to unlearn as a calf that has been permitted to suck the cow a few times.

This training is far better for the calf and the owner of it, as well as for the cow, for the regular milking of a cow tends to increase the quantity of the milk, while the irregular sucking of the calf tends the other way. The calf that has never sucked loses whatever natural tendency it has to this habit, and afterward it will not become a nuisance to its owner by sucking cows.

To teach a calf to drink, take some fresh warm milk in a clean pail and offer it to the calf. It may be that if it is hungry it will drink at once, and after a few attempts will drink with ease. If not, the two forefingers should be dipped in the milk and put into the calf's mouth, dropping the milk into the mouth. The calf will take the milk, and then, having the taste of it, it will be eager for more. Then the only need may be gently pressed down to the milk so that, while it is still sucking the fingers, it will draw some milk into its mouth. This is continued, taking time to lead the calf kindly in the way it is desired to go, until after a few attempts it will drink easily. To help matters, the calf is to be removed from the cow before it has sucked.—American Farmer.

#### CONIFERS FOR LAWN AND WIND-BREAK.

All lovers of trees have a particular

liking for conifers, and these should never be omitted from lawns of moderate or large size, says Professor L. H. Paulsen, of Iowa. Evergreens give expression, and are especially desirable during winter, when everything is dead. In lawns, grounds, fully one-half the trees should be evergreens. The grounds of the agricultural college at Ames furnish an excellent illustration of the proper method of planting and grouping trees. Three-fourths of the trees are conifers. Many choice species are fine trees after a quarter of a century's growth. The following species were planted: Black Spruce, White Spruce, Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, White Pine, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Norway Pine, Red Cedar, Hemlock, European Larch, Blue Spruce, Douglas Spruce, White Fir, Yellow Pine, Scrub Pine, Dwarf Pine, and Fraser's Spruce.

For the early planting of spruces I should give first place to White Spruce, a beautiful, symmetrical tree. Black Spruce is scrawny, and not a pleasant-looking tree. The Norway is not as vigorous and healthy as the White, although it is taller. It is irregular, with many dead branches, and should not be planted. Of the pines, the first place should be given to the White, as it has a graceful habit, soft leaves, and a beautiful green color. The Scotch Pine is also an admirable tree, but its effects are not so pleasing. The Austrian is hardy, but its expression is more bold. All these pines are desirable, but when space is limited the White Pine should have the preference. The Norway is more desirable than the Scotch and Austrian, and should be given second place. The European Larch is much more desirable than Tamarack. Hemlock is one of the most desirable of all our conifers. If I were to plant but a single conifer, I would choose a Hemlock. Of the later plantings on the college grounds, the Dwarf Mountain Pine is a most desirable tree. It can be planted in small lots, as it will not obstruct views. The Yellow Pine, the Douglas Spruce, and the Blue Spruce are also doing well, and perhaps will be planted extensively in the future. For large and spacious grounds, any of the conifers named above can be chosen. Plant more of the White Spruce than any of the others.—New England Homestead.

#### COLOR IN HORSES.

A correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal has interested himself to discover if there is anything in common experience to justify the widespread popular impression that horses of some colors are harder than those of another. He prepared and sent out a list of inquiries directed to those throughout the country who had charge of a large number of horses and had reason to note the hardness and durability of different animals. Heads and horse-masters of firms employing heavy horses, the superintendent of the horses of a great railway company, and a well-known veterinary inspector of a city corporation, were among the correspondents who kindly supplied the information asked. Brown was generally in high favor, as corroborative with undying strength and the vital energy resulting in long service. The darker bays, or, as the correspondent described them, "hard" bays, were by quite equal to brown; but another authority, making no exception, lumped the bays together as generally inferior to the brown, placing between them the dark iron-grey and black. Light bay, light roan and light chestnut were considered comparatively (as a rule, to which exceptions might be found) less enduring and sooner worn out. One authority was partial to black. The chestnut Suffolk, however, had its advocates.

The editor of the Live Stock Journal, commenting on this report, says, with reference to bays, that "We must not forget the records of endurance in the old Cleveland Bay, a breed which has engaged so much attention, in recent years, with the object of its preservation and the restoration to its former powers of bearing fatigue." The trouble is with this that, in the effort to reconstitute the old Cleveland Bay many horses have been sent out as Cleveland bays that have little claim to the name, and the fraud has given the breed a bad reputation. Our own so-called Cleveland Bay stud book is a registry chiefly of grades, and that breed the real Cleveland is usually, though not always, a dark, or "hard" bay, and in his paces is considered a horse of great hardness and durability.—Farmer's Home.

#### History of Presbyterianism.

The history of Presbyterianism in the United States runs back for nearly three hundred years. In New England the Presbyterian immigrants were absorbed by the larger body of Puritans which dominated the religious and that section. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the Carolinas, however, they preserved their original creed and established independent churches. These were supplemented by recruits from the province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland. The Presbyterian colony in this province had been settled by immigrants from Scotland, who favored the famous plantations of King James I. Those who belonged to this colony were designated as Scotch-Irish.

From the small beginnings of Presbyterianism in America over 7,500 congregations have sprung. These are served by no less than 8,000 pastors and evangelists, while the total church membership is between three and four millions.

One of the strongest centers of this denomination is in Philadelphia, Penn. It was in the City of Brotherly Love that the first general assembly of the church was organized, 103 years ago. A large percentage of the churchgoing people of Philadelphia belong to this denomination.—Atlantic Constitution.

#### Largest Counties in England.

The three largest counties in England are Yorkshire, having an area of 3,822,851 statute acres; Lincolnshire, 1,707,807 acres, and Devonshire, 1,655,298 acres. The three counties having the largest population are Lancashire, 3,451,441; Middlesex, 2,920,485; and Yorkshire, 2,886,504.

Ninety years ago aluminum was \$5,000 per pound.

## STORIES ABOUT PINS.

### Their Antiquity, Manufacture and Widespread Use.

Pins, as the saying goes, are as old as the hills. In some form or other they have been in existence ever since our first parents clothed themselves in fig leaves, which grew wild in the Garden of Eden. As a matter of fact, pins claim a very high antiquity, the earliest form being the natural thorn, which is still used to some extent by the present women of Upper Egypt. In prehistoric times pins were also made of small bones of fish and animals. Among the remains of the lake dwellers of Europe have been found bronze pins and bronze brooches, in which the pins form the prominent feature, many of which are highly ornamented and very beautiful. A few copper and one iron pin have also been found. It is estimated that 10,000 pins have been collected at the Lacustine station, in Switzerland, alone. A few of these pins double stems, and were probably used as hairpins. Three have been found at Pechera, which are exactly the same in form as the safety pins of the present time. Among the simplest pins are many ingenious devices for preventing the splices from passing entirely through the cloth or other material it is used for fastening together. Many of them are so formed that they are thicker in some places than in others. A large number, both of bronze and bone, have the head formed by a loose ring passed through an eye in the pin. A few heads have been discovered, while in ancient Rome bronze pins and bone hairpins, with ornamental heads, have been discovered among relics of Pompeii.

In England, the ordinary domestic pin had become in the fifteenth century an article of sufficient importance to warrant legislative notice. An act of Parliament passed in 1543 prohibited the importation of pins. As a necessity of the toilet pins were introduced into England in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII., who received them from France, says the St. Louis "Republic."

Very good pins were made at this period of brass, but a large portion of them were made of iron, which were blanch and sold for brass pins. In order to prevent this imposition upon the good people of England, Parliament, in 1543, passed an act providing that "no person shall put on sale any pins but such as shall be double-headed and have the heads soldered fast to the shanks of the pins, well smoothed, the shanks well shaped, the point well rounded, filed, canted and sharpened."

England depended upon France for its supply of pins until 1628, when John Tilley introduced the manufacture in Gloucestershire. His business grew to such an extent that it is said he gave employment to 1,500 persons; at any rate, his pins, Stroud pins, as they were called, gained a high reputation. In 1638 the manufacture was introduced into Bristol and Birmingham, the latter place, ultimately becoming the great center of the industry.

Pins in America made their first appearance during the last century. In 1775 a prize was offered to the colonists of Carolina, who introduced the first native pins and needles. During the war of 1812, when, owing to the restrictions upon commerce, the price of pins rose to \$1 per paper, the manufacture was actually started in the United States, but does not seem to have met with success, as the enterprise was soon abandoned. The industry was not fairly started in this country until the year 1836.

#### Facts About the Boers.

The first Boers went to South Africa from Java in 1652, and thirty-five years later their number were augmented by the Huguenots, who were driven into exile by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. From these has sprung the sturdy race that has successfully resisted English attempts at conquest for over a hundred years, and which has produced the man who has just outwitted in diplomacy the shrewdest of English statesmen.

Probably there is no more hospitable and yet bigoted people on earth than the Boers. A man may land at Cape Colony, it is said, and travel many months without spending a cent of money, for he will find everywhere a cordial and generous welcome.

The Dutch household is a patriarchal one, and nowhere else in the world are the parents more revered and obeyed by the children, even after they pass middle life. With few exceptions the Boers are a community of stock farmers, and though no other place on earth is so rich in diamonds and precious metals as the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, which they inhabit, yet they never engage in mining.

One of the principal parts of a boy's education is in learning how to shoot, and it is thus that this people have become the greatest marksmen in the world. Long ago, when game was plentiful, it was the custom for the boys to be handed a rifle and told to go out and kill their supper. But this is no longer practicable, and here it is that the wonderful presence of President Kruger shows itself. For this very old ruler decreed years ago, foreseeing that as the game grew less rifle practice would fall into disuse, that targets be set up and shot at each day.

The Dutch Reformed is the established church of the Boers. At the festivals of Christmas, Easter and Pentecost, and also in October, the Holy Communion is administered, and on such occasions the whole congregation is expected to be present. As a consequence, the whole country for miles around the church is well depopulated of its white inhabitants. Except on these occasions the Boers whose farms lie far out on the veldt never go to church, contenting themselves with the services which they hold in their own houses.—New York Journal.

#### How Baron De Hirsch Died.

Baron de Hirsch died in a fit of anger at having been swindled, according to the Hungarian Deputy de Pazmandy, writing to Le Figaro. He had sold his beautiful property at Sanct-Johann on the March on account of its dampness, and bought the Ogyak Palace, near Komom, with the idea of turning it into a children's hospital. After spending \$400,000 on the palace without having seen it he discovered that it was a bog at the confluence of four rivers.

## FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

### THE ELEPHANT AND THE GRAYLE.

Said the elephant to the grayle, "Your neck is too long by one-half." He replied, "Since your nose reaches down to your toes, At others you'd better not laugh."

—[Charlotte Osgood Carter.]

### A WILL AND A WAY.

Several years ago, an effort was made to collect all the chimney sweepers in the city of Dublin, for the purpose of education. Among others came a little fellow who was asked if he knew his letters. "Oh yes, sir," was the reply. "Do you spell?" "Oh yes, sir," was again the answer. "Do you read?" "Oh yes, sir." "And what book did you learn from?" "Oh, I never had a book in my life, sir."

"And who was your schoolmaster?" "Oh, I never was at school." There was a singular case, a boy could read and spell without a book or master. But what was the fact? Why, another little sweep, a little older than himself, had taught him to read by showing him the letters over the shop doors which they passed as they went through the city. His teacher, then, was another little sweep like himself, and his book the signboards on the houses. What may not be done by trying? "Where there is a will there is a way."

### THE CAD'S WISDOM.

There is a story current among the Persians, which sets forth the disclosing power of wisdom, whereby a wise man uncovers the thing that is hidden. A certain cad, or magistrate, was called upon to decide a curious case. A woman was claimed by two men as wife; one a peasant, the other a mirza, or scribe. Each of the two men swore to the truth of his claim. The cad, for some reason, was not satisfied, and unable to get any evidence which corroborated the claim of either of the men, ordered the woman to remain for a time with his own wives.

The next day he handed her over to the scribe, and ordered the peasant to be severely bastinadoed, that is, beaten on the soles of his feet. Then the woman broke silence for the first time, and praised the just judge. The scribe also applauded the justice of the cad, but failed to see the grounds of his judgment.

"I told her to milk a cow," said the cad, "and she could not. Then handing her my writing-case, I told her to put it in order. She took the little silver spoon, and replenished my inkstand with water. Only the wife of a man who could write would have done this correctly."—Hemans decision.

The woman's act of replenishing the inkstand with water, instead of with ink, is explained by the fact that a Persian scribe writes with India-ink. A sponge-like ball of silk, full of this ink, is placed in the inkstand, and moistened with water to keep it from becoming dry and hard.

### A SPELLING-BEE.

"I'm going to have a spelling-bee to-night," said Uncle John, "and I'll give a pair of skates to the boy who can best spell 'man.'"

The children turned and stared into one another's eyes. "Best spell 'man,' Uncle John? Why, there's only one way," they cried.

"There are all sorts of ways," replied Uncle John. "I leave you to think of it a while." And he buttoned up his coat and went away.

"What does he mean?" asked Bob.

"I think it's a joke," said Harry, thoughtfully, "and when Uncle John asks me I'm going to say, 'Why, man-a, of course.'"